

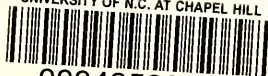
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FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Superintendent

OF THE

Stonewall Jackson Manual
Training and Industrial
School,

Concord, North Carolina



To the Governor and Board of Trustees.



For the Biennium Ending Nov. 30th. 1915.



FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT
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Concord, North Carolina

To the Governor and Board of Trustees.



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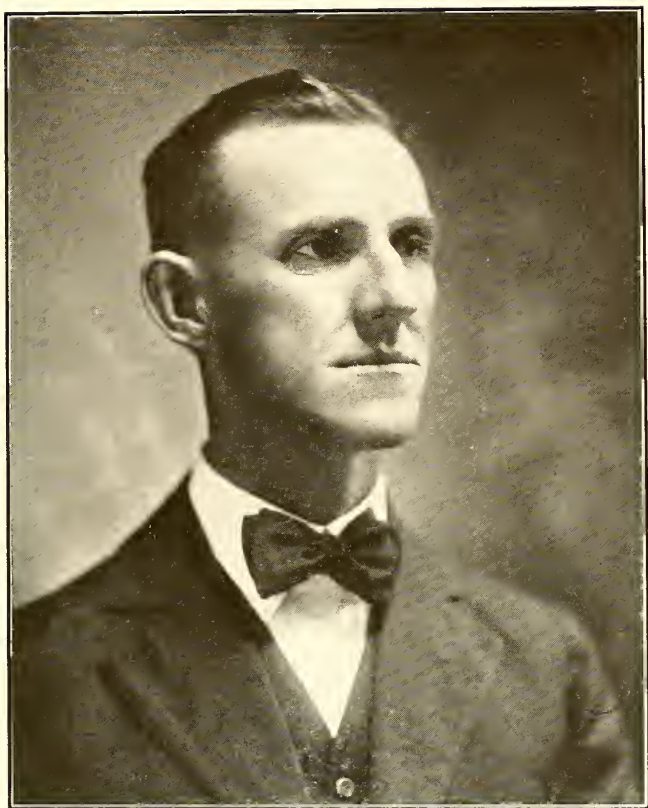
ADMINISTRATION AND PERSONNEL.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

JAS. P. COOK, Chairman, Concord.
D. B. COLTRANE, Treas., Concord.
MRS. I. W. FAISON, Sec., Charlotte.
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MRS. G. P. ERWIN, Morganton.
MISS EASDALE SHAW, Rockingham.

STAFF.

CHAS. E. BOGER, Superintendent.
JESSE C. FISHER, Printing Director.
THOS. L. GRIER, Principal of School Department and Cottage Officer.
W. W. JOHNSON, Assistant Teacher in the School of Letters and Cottage Relief Officer.
HARRY E. ISENHOUR, Book-keeper and Cottage Officer.
THOS. V. TALBIRT, Farm Foreman and Cottage Officer.
A. R. JOHNSON, Foreman of Wood-Shop.
W. W. MCCOMB, Gardner and Cottage Relief Officer.
J. LEE WHITE, Assistant Cottage Officer.
JNO. W. SIDES, Night Watchman.
MRS. EMMA EAGLE, Matron Administration Building.
MRS. A. R. JOHNSON, Matron, Administration Building.
MRS. NAOMI SHERRILL, Matron, First Cottage.
MISS L. TEMPLETON, Matron Second Cottage.
MRS. STELLA KOHNLE, Matron, Third Cottage.



SUPERINTENDENT CHAS. E. BOGER.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To The Governor and Board of Trustees of the Stonewall Jackson Manual Training and Industrial School.

GREETINGS:

That you may have some concrete knowledge of the work accomplished by the Stonewall Jackson Manual Training and Industrial School during the past two years, that you may know what success has attended the plans laid by you for the progress of the institution, and that you may better know how to plan for its future work, these facts have been tabulated for your inspection. While a report of this kind is prepared primarily for the information of his Excellency and the Board, yet it will also furnish information to the friends of the institution and all others desiring information concerning the school.

This report will give something of the details of the working of the institution together with a review of the work done in the various departments for the biennium, and also set forth the most pressing needs of the Institution.

With the hope that at least some of the purposes for which this report has been compiled may be realized, I beg to submit the same.

Very respectfully,
Chas. E. Boger,
Superintendent.

1

The General Assembly of 1907, after a full and thorough discussion of the question, the needs for such an institution being presented by the King's Daughters, by ministers of the Gospel and by various educational and charity workers, chartered the Stonewall Jackson Manual Training and Industrial School for wayward and unfortunate white boys. North Carolina has always been cautious and conservative, and perhaps for this reason, more than any other, the State is among the very last of the Union to provide for this phase of education among its children. But our state has one virtue that no other State possesses to a greater degree: Being once convinced of her duty, she does it earnestly and faithfully.

An appropriation of ten thousand dollars was made for the beginning of the work, and the responsibility of inaugurating this new educational undertaking in the State was placed in the hands of fifteen people, four named in the charter and eleven by the Governor upon nominations and suggestions by the charter members. This Board of Trustees follows:

Mrs. I. W. Faison, Charlotte.
 Miss Easdale Shaw, Rockingham.
 Mrs. W. H. S. Burgwyn, Weldon.
 Mrs. D. Y. Cooper, Henderson.
 Mrs. W. N. Reynolds, Winston.
 Mrs. A. L. Coble, Statesville.
 Mrs. G. P. Erwin, Morganton.
 Mr. Caesar Cone, Greensboro.
 Prof. J. J. Blair, Wilmington.
 Dr. H. A. Royster, Raleigh.
 Mr. R. O. Everette, Durham.
 Mr. D. B. Coltrane, Concord.
 Mr. J. P. Cook, Concord.

ORGANIZATION AND LOCATION.

Governor Glenn called a meeting of the trustees at Raleigh in September, 1907. The temporary organization, which at a later meeting in Greensboro became a permanent one is as follows:

J. P. Cook, chairman.
 J. H. Tucker, vice-chairman
 H. A. Royster, M. D., secretary.
 Caesar Cone, treasurer.

Later when the institution was located, for the convenience and the more satisfactory conduct of the affairs, Mr. Cone, suggesting that the treasurer should live at the site, resigned and to succeed him as treasurer, the board unanimously elected Mr. D. B. Coltrane.

The board advertised for proposals for sites of not less than 200 acres. A large number of offers were made, but each of them asked for cash a little less than the State's appropriation. The board unanimously agreed and determined that the site must be a donation and one healthfully located and where the usual crops of the State may be successfully and profitably raised.

Through the big heartedness and generosity of the citizens of Concord the State became the possessor of nearly three hundred (300) acres of land; property, valued upon the basis of surrounding sales, worth more than \$10,000. It is situated on the Southern Railway and two miles south of Concord. Its elevation is 780 feet above sea level. The building site is ideal and overlooks a territory the radius of which is 17 miles. On the place is a splendid rock quarry, from which the railway in the past has secured an enormous amount of ballast. The place has running streams, good pastures and has many large level

fields, which under kind treatment and intelligent tilling has proved invaluable in the conduct of the school.

THE BEGINNING.

On the first of January, 1908, Mr. Walter Thompson, having been unanimously elected as first superintendent, together with the Executive committee began actual construction of the plant on the meager appropriation. At no expense to the state or to the Board of Trustees, several of the officials of the institution visited other well-established institutions of other states. By this method, the good was gathered and the mistakes avoided.

A STRUGGLE.

The year of 1908 will be an event in the lives of Mr. Thompson and his associates that will refuse to be forgotten. It was a time of sacrifice, hardships, distress and the STAKING OF ALL, that the proposition might be made to go, that debt might be avoided, that success might be had and that an account of a faithful stewardship could be rendered to the authorities.

JANUARY 12th, 1909

Is the date of the institution's opening, and on that day its first pupil arrived from the town of Burlington. The capacity was soon taxed. It has been a steady growth since. It has been a slow growth. It was for a time an experiment, all was new to the officials. It is today no longer an experiment---it is an accomplishment.

MANY DIFFICULTIES

Were encountered from within and from without. The management was afraid of debt, and rigid economy was practiced and this at times made the solution of the problems all the harder. In a new place, with a scarcity of room for the officials as well as the pupils, lacking many of the necessities to be found in an orderly system, it became necessary for men to stand ready to do any and all things. To add to this, either from error or mistake or overwrought sympathies, the institution was imposed upon by the entrance of ineligible parties to the care and keep of the institution. Boys, the record showed to be under sixteen years, were discovered to be more than twenty. To add to this, parties, not only over twenty years of age, but who had already served several terms on various chaingangs were committed to our care. One, having served three sentences on chaingangs, was transferred by the pressure of a good woman upon officials of the law from a chaingang service to our institution, turned out to be a deserter from an army post at New Orleans and was actually 23 years of age.

ORDER AND REGULARITY

Have been secured. The judiciary of the state knows now the real purpose and hope of the institution. Great care is exercised

to find out whether the offender is really a fit subject, promising any hope of reformation and is not an habitual resident of some chain-gang, who has no hope nor a hope of a hope. With all of these hardships and impositions wrought by sympathy, the great record of reclamation is all but marvelous. It reaches more than fifty per centum of successes. To cut out the record of the first two years of the institution's dealings with frail humanity, the percentage will approximate 85 per cent. With the organization now perfected, and with more of the necessities and equipment now supplied, a serious analysis of the situation and taking of stock among the 92 boys now in the institution, seeing the progress and the development of a manliness and a grasping of a purpose that is manifest among the student body, it is hard to pick out a single boy, in whom we do not see a well founded hope of a complete success. It points that way.

But were the institution never able to save more than fifty per cent of this drifting life, the innocent victims of vicious environment and the brutal neglect of many parents, it would be a glorious accomplishment. But the institution has been doing far better. The late records promise from 80 to 90 out of a hundred set straight and prepared to face life seriously and well prepared. In this accomplishment, as servants of the state, we feel that the institution is a hand-maiden of good society and the church in conservation of life.

On a beautiful campus facing the National Highway we now have three cottages, an Administration Building, a Chapel, an Industrial Building, a Barn, a green-house and some small out-dwellings.

Each cottage will accommodate 30 boys and the officer. The cottage is built of brick, three stories high with a large, well lighted attic. It is covered with slate. No more substantial buildings and pleasing to the eye, without expensive ruffles and frills, can be found in the State. They are 52x52 feet. The first floor is divided up into storage rooms, recreation room, toilet rooms, shower baths, personal wardrobes, etc. Leading from this to the second floor is a stairway enclosed in brick, and it appears and is a part of the building. The second floor, fronted by an attractive porch, contains kitchen, dining room, sitting room, officer's room, small hall and stairway for use of officer and matron exclusively. The same stair continues to third floor, where there is a sleeping room containing 30 white enameled iron bedsteads. This room has 10 large windows and transoms and is open on three sides to the outside world.

This floor also contains three small rooms for the exclusive use of the officer. The attic may be used for storage purposes.

The Administration Building is a beautiful two-story red brick building, with a large basement and attic. This building stands on a rolling eminence that overlooks all the grounds and fields of the institution and from it can be seen all the buildings of the school.

In this building are located the administrative offices, the director's room, the student reception-room, visitor's reception-room, the Superintendent's home quarters and a number of other rooms, given over to certain helpers in the institution, and for other purposes in carrying out

the plans and problems connected with the conservation of youth. This building is heated throughout with steam.

The Industrial Building is the voluntary and generous gift of Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Roth, of Elkin, N. C., who built it as a loving memorial to their mothers.

2

In this building are: the printing office, where the boys are instructed in the art of the printer's trade; the wood-shop, where cabinet-making and practical carpentering is taught by practical experience; and two schoolrooms, in which one-half of the boys receive instruction at a time.

Our barn is perhaps the most modernly equipped in Piedmont North Carolina. Its arrangement and manner of its construction makes it a most splendid building of the kind. Our Barn was made possible by the very liberal donation of one thousand dollars by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. N. Reynolds, of Winston-Salem,

To this equipment there was added during the last year a Chapel, the gift of the North Carolina Branch of the United King's Daughters. This Chapel is built of beautiful Rowan granite and is located on a knoll of like material just across the National Highway and faces the other buildings of the institution. This is probably the most beautiful and artistic building we have.

SERVING THE STATE.

The enrollment shows that over 40 counties are now represented in the student body; and among the hundred and fifty or more applications on file the number of counties represented would be near one hundred. The growth and development of the institution has been commensurate with the means at hand. It would have been unwise to have grown any faster, for there are problems in every new effort and innovation that require a careful and discreet handling. There were matters untested, there were problems unsolved: there were doubts to be overcome; there was an equipment to be had that requires a patient investigation; and there were serious and practical lessons that the management itself needed to learn, and these could only be learned with a gradual development of the institution. The state has a property worth near unto a hundred thousand dollars, of which no little has been contributed by generous friends, chief among them the state organization of The King's Daughters, who after building one cottage undertook the erection of a stone chapel. The public, that part of the public that takes an unselfish view of the agencies for good and helpfulness among men, has applauded the effort made in behalf of the Jackson Training School.

A GREATER CAPACITY

Is demanded from every quarter of the state. The time has come when the affairs of the institution make this increasing capacity an imperative necessity. While there is demand for a capacity double the present housing capacity, it is not wise and economical to build

more than one cottage during a year. It makes a safe growth; it furnishes an opportunity to the boys one-half of each day profitable manual labor and gives them the other half to devote to their studies. This arrangement keeps our work-shop profitably engaged, and furnishes the very best of interesting work for the larger boys; and here and there are developed a good mason or a good carpenter. We teach the honor of labor by example and practice, and in this way the reward of honest labor is clearly revealed.

IT IS NOT A PRISON.

You can't secure the genuine reformation of a boy by putting him into a prison. Besides being cruel, unfair, it is a mistake. Our institution is in reality, as well as in name, an industrial school. It does not smack of a prison. It has no stripes, no guards, no chain, no guns, no fence, no bars---it puts to practice in its fullest sense the honor system. The boys themselves regard it a strict school; their parents and the general public look upon it not as a prison but as a school. The hunger for their former wallow and a home-sickness for the atmosphere recently left tempts a few to go away, but they are brought back. Who is it that does not hear a call? It's a brave man, with his powers developed, who withstands this temptation. The boy snatched from his wallow and placed in an atmosphere a stranger to his former life, needs patience, needs to be taught how to resist, and can you wonder that several trials may be necessary in some cases to teach him how to stand and how to resist?

THE OFFICERS AND HELPERS

Now, as well as in the past, have been men and women of high character and splendid accomplishments. There are men connected with the institution and have always been who have at times refused positions or jobs that meant, in salary, twice what the institution is paying them or can pay. Their heart and souls are in the work---they have learned to enjoy and to rejoice at the sight of the gradual awakening taking place in some miserable, neglected boy, stranded, picked up and placed into an environment where he enjoys and uses what, in many instances he never had before---A CHANCE. The normal man, seeing a waif, dirty, filthy, wicked, untaught, wild with liberty and freedom, sinned against in that everybody has given him a bad name---and most people are unmindful of their conduct and speech in the presence of children roaming the streets, is touched when that waif suddenly discovers himself and comes into his rightful own. And it is this delightful sensation that satisfies the many who, on small pay or no pay at all, are going up and down the earth to better the condition of mankind.

Throwing out the life-line and gathering up the dropped stitches here and there, which have baffled the efforts of home, school, society and the church, is an engaging undertaking and the work is worth-while.

DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES

Realizing that an idle hand is prone to evil and that an idle brain is the devil's work-shop, we have a system whereby all the boys are engaged in some active work all the time. Our daily program shows how the boys' time is occupied:

5:30 a. m. House boys arise and report to their Matrons for work towards preparing breakfast.

6:45 a. m. Rising Bell. All boys arise, make up their beds and prepare for breakfast.

7:15 a. m. Breakfast in all departments.

7:45 a. m. Work and School Bell. Half of the boys engage in military drills and physical exercises and march to the school room and take up work there. The other half take up manual labor on farm, grounds, in Wood-Shop, Printing Office, etc.

9:30 a. m. A short recess for school section.

11:30 a. m. Dinner Bell. All boys report to the cottages and prepare for dinner.

12:00 m. Dinner in all Departments.

12:00 m. to 1:00 P. M. Reading and recreation in sitting room.

1:00 p. m. Work and School Bell. Sections reverse from study and school work to manual labor. There are a morning and afternoon section in every department.

4:30 p. m. Recess School Bell. Military drills and athletics to 6 p. m.

6:00 p. m. Supper Bell. All boys report to their cottages for supper. Reading, games, music, etc., in sitting room until 8 p. m.

8:00 p. m. Retiring Bell. Boys of each cottage prepare for retiring under direction of cottage officer. Devotional exercises and prayers are previously held. All boys say their prayers and then repeat the Lord's Prayer in concert in their Dormitory.

Frequently the whole school takes athletics on Saturday afternoons. The Sundays are spent at church and Sabbath School in the forenoon and reading, or strolling or talking in the afternoon.

PRINTING OFFICE.

Our Printing office is one of the great assets of the school. From it goes out THE UPLIFT as a testimonial of the efficient work of the boys in that department. THE UPLIFT is edited by the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Hon. Jas. P. Cook, and is the official organ of the institution. All the type setting and mechanical work for this paper is done by the boys in the Printing Office under the instruction of a highly skilled instructor. The publication of THE UPLIFT alone would amply repay the school in many ways for maintaining a printing office. But the boys of this department are not content with this. They are ever anxious for job work to keep them busy. During the biennium they have printed two journals for the King's Daughters, the Stonewall Cook Book for the local circle of the King's Daughters, several pamphlets for the school, numerous blanks, orders, and other

jobs for the school. All stationary used at the institution is printed here.

In addition to this the boys are given practice in press-work, composition, and theory and practice of job work. There is quite a rivalry among the boys as to who can get up the most attractive advertisement for the approval of the instructor. Some of our boys are quite artists along this line. During spare moments the boys edit and print a small journal for circulation among themselves. The practice and knowledge gained by a boy in the printing office here will enable the boy to secure a position in most any printing office in the state and fill that place with credit to himself and his employers.

OUR SOCIETIES.

There are three literary societies at the school, one in each of the cottages. The First Cottage society is named in honor of the great friend and benefactor of the school---Mr. Ceasar Cone. The Second Cottage society is named after the great Confederate leader---Stonewall Jackson. The Third Cottage society is named for the moving spirit of the institution and Chairman of the Board of Trustees---Hon; Jas. P. Cook.

The object of these societies is to give the boys practice in debate, declaiming and parliamentary procedure. A meeting is held one night each week when the boys engage in debating, reading essays, and declaiming. All matters relating to the welfare of the society are discussed and passed upon by the boys at these meetings. It is very pleasing indeed to see the interest the boys take in their societies and the progress they make along the lines of society work. Each society subscribes to some of the best magazines and a magazine table is maintained in each cottage.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The Jackson Training School boasts of one of the best, if not the best, Sunday School in the county. The Sunday School is conducted by the Officers and Matrons of the institution, all striving to give the boys the best possible instruction in the precepts of the Holy Bible. To aid this work one night each week is set apart for the study of the Sunday School lesson, When this night comes each boy is given a Quarterly and Bible and from these he gets the lesson for the next Sunday. An Officer is near ready to answer any questions or make any explanations that may be necessary for the boy to get a clear conception of the teachings of the lesson. As a result of this our boys are able to surprise even the Officers of the school with their knowledge of the Bible.

In addition to our Sunday School we have services in the Chapel every Sunday. The Ministers of Concord take turn about in coming out and preaching to the boys. The doctrines of truth, honesty and righteous living are taught daily by precept and example.



Our Margaret Burgwyn Chapel.



SCHOOL ROOM.

Our school is the pride of the institution.

Each boy goes to school half the day, and the other half he is at work in one of the industrial departments.

The boys who make up the school are composed largely of illiterates or boys who have defied the efforts of the teachers in the places where they have resided. It is interesting sometimes to watch the careless and indifferent picking up interest in school work under the system here. It not infrequently happens that the total illiterate finds that there is something in him and ends his course here standing at the head of his class. Some of these illiterates are able in less than a year's time to write a decent letter home to their parents telling them of their health, the condition and affairs of the school. The school's aim is thoroughness, and knowing the nature of a boy to be, to delight in doing anything he can do well and detesting the things to do in which all others excel him, little attention is paid to the grade the boy is in, when he enters our school. We find the place in the course where he can do and there he is placed and expected to do. We do not often have cause to regret the result. I repeat, the school is the pride of the institution.

WOOD-SHOP.

The boys in the shop have been quite active during the biennium. This department is kept quite busy doing repair work, making cedar chests, and finishing lumber for use here and also dressing lumber for our neighbors. During the biennium several cedar chests have been turned out that were sold at \$17.50 and \$30.00 each. Last summer a large bill of lumber for the Roberta Cotton Mill was dressed, the income from which was nearly a hundred dollars. Several small lots of lumber have been worked for various of the neighbors during the two years.

The boys in the wood-shop get a training that will prove invaluable to them after they go out into the world. They are taught to become skilled in the use of the carpenters tools. They also obtain a working knowledge of the various machinery of a Wood-Shop and how to care for same. It is the very nature of some boys to want to have something to do with machinery and make something. Boys of this nature delight to work in the shop and see the things they make with their own hands and through their own skill in every day use about the school. The work in this Department is under the supervision of a skilled instructor.

OUR FARM.

It has been our object to increase the productiveness of the farm, improve the land and obtain as large crops from the land as possible. To this end we have done quite a lot of deep plowing and constructing terraces to protect the fields from washing. We have also endeavored to rotate the crops in such a manner as to produce the best re-

sults both in improvement in the land and yields. Considering the nature of the land we have garnered very good harvests from our farm during the past two years. The yield in 1914 was not so good as last year on account of the drouth that came on just as our crops were mature.

During the past year we have realized more from the farm than any year since the founding of the institution. We have harvested near 25 loads of hay and had about 20 acres of peavines to turn under for soil improvement, which had it been harvested would have made 15 or 20 loads of forage, for the horses during the winter. But considering the character of the soil on which the crop was grown it was thought to be economy to feed the land rather than the horses with the product. Our corn crop was 1,000 bushels, and the quantity of our corn stover taxed our barn to store it. We gathered 85 bushels of peas, and cut about 300 bushels of oats. We garnered 75 bushels of peanuts which supplied our boys with peanuts while sitting around the fire of evening during the winter

GARDEN.

Our garden has proven a fruitful source of fresh vegetables during the biennium. It has kept us abundantly supplied with roasting ears, beans, tomatoes, cabbage, squash, peppers, cucumbers, egg plant, okra, and potatoes during the summer months. These proved to be a great addition to the available supplies and afforded an opportunity to give all an agreeable change of diet. From the surplus we canned 300 one-half gallon cans of tomatoes and 100 one-half gallon cans of beans for winter consumption. Our potato crop both sweet and irish went a long way in reducing the maintenance cost of the early winter months.

CATTLE, HOGS, AND POULTRY.

It has been our endeavor to keep enough cows to furnish butter and milk for domestic use at the school. In this we have succeeded very satisfactorily. This branch of our work here has never been developed for lack of sufficient equipment to conduct a modern dairy. The barn now in use is one that was on the place when the school was founded and has been repaired and altered to accommodate the few cattle we now have. With this poor equipment we have supplied the schools needs in butter and milk. A cream separator, acquired recently, is doing much to increase the amount of butter produced. We also succeeded in raising several calves that furnished beef for all for a short time.

There are great possibilities in a modern and well equipped dairy here. We need a new barn sufficiently large to house enough cattle to make the undertaking successful and self supporting. To do this we would have to put in a stock of thorough bred cows and obtain enough equipment to care for the out-put of cream, butter and milk. It is our

hope that some means will soon be devised where-by we can have a modern and well equipped dairy.

We slaughtered about 3,000 pounds of pork. Sold \$300 worth of pigs, and have 25 pigs and six old hogs left on the farm.

We have eight horses and all of them are in good condition. The age of one is approximating a limit beyond which his usefulness will be very little, yet for the service he has done we dislike the idea of disposing of him to the back-lot trader to end his last days in suffering and neglect.

Our poultry yard has not been developed as yet. But we managed to give our 95 boys 40 dozen of eggs for Easter from our yard besides keeping a supply for domestic purposes. Our flocks of turkeys has furnished Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's dinners for our family and left enough to mother another brood this year.

THE STORE ROOM.

Supplies are bought and paid for out of the maintenance fund and kept in the store room. The cottages order out their supplies as they are needed and a monthly report is sent to each cottage at the end of each month showing how much has been ordered out for the different cottages. Supplies that have been delivered to the cottages each month for the past twelve months have been as follows:

The present system of accounting for all the goods that were ordered from the store room was not in operation the first year of the biennium. The following does not include the supplies from the farm, the bedding or wearing apparel.

December, 1914	\$273.64
January, 1915	285.18
February	237.02
March	411.06
April	394.72
May	412.98
June	367.90
July	321.45
August	380.09
September	335.54
October	425.62
November	393.01

Total	\$4238.21
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Average per month	\$353.18
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ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

The old smoky Kerosene lamp and the noisy Gasoline engine have been supplanted by electricity here at the school. We have built a line from the school to Concord to connect with the Southern Power Company. The current was turned on in Oct. 1915 and all the build-

ings are now lighted with electricity and all of our machinery run by motors. It is certainly a great convenience to have everything lighted with electricity and the danger of fire has been greatly reduced by discarding the oil lamps.

THE WELL.

In an attempt to solve the water situation at the Jackson Training School the Executive committee decided to put down a deep well. Work was begun on this well early in January of 1915 and finished in June of the same year. We now have an 8-inch well 940 feet deep. This well was drilled through solid rock from the very top and at a great deal of expense. We now have a deep well giving 60 gallons per minute for about 40 minutes and then dropping down to about 10 gallons per minute under a three hour test. This is not water sufficient to afford us fire protection but for all domestic purposes it gives us an ample supply. For lack of sufficient funds we have not installed a pumping outfit and tank for this well.

ATHLETICS.

Realizing that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" the Officers of the school encourage indulgence in the various sports on the athletic field. The business men of Concord donated sufficient funds to erect some physical culture apparatus on the athletic field and to aid in securing equipment and uniforms for a base ball team. Considerable work has been done on the athletic field leveling it down and making it suitable for the various kinds of sports. We now have two base ball diamonds, a fine tennis court, a one-seventh of a mile track, pits for jumping and pole vaulting, a punching bag, swinging rings and trapeze for the use of the boys. Our base ball team has been able to hold its own among the neighboring teams and closed the past season with more games won than lost. During the winter the base ball diamonds are utilized for foot ball gridirons---the boys playing this game among themselves. All the athletics are under the instruction of an officer of the school.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1913-1914.

MAINTENANCE FUND:

Vouchers were issued on the Maintenance Fund as follows:

Clothing, shoes	\$433.38
Cattle Horses, Hogs	39.00
Farm	396.64
Furnishings	100.68
Fuel, Light	1442.75
Freight, Express, Drayage	169.39
Hardware, Machinery	615.82
Insurance	127.53
Laundry	151.51

Miscellaneous	518.15
Office supplies	53.13
Print-shop supplies	385.68
Provender	802.14
Provisions	3913.41
Salaries	5929.53
Sundry supplies	111.87
Telegraph, telephone	56.12
Transient services	127.41
Travel expenses	84.21
Wages	1384.30
Interest	26.21
School supplies	58.21

Total \$16891.11

Vouchers issued on last day of previous Administration
and paid out of funds for year 1913-1914 2161.75

Total \$19052.86

MAINTENANCE FUND:

Bank balance Nov. 29th, 1913	\$2272.40
State vouchers deposited	18000.00
Other incomes deposited	164.79

Total receipts for the year \$20437.19
Total disbursements for year 19052.86

Net bank and bank balance Dec. 1st, 1914 \$1384.33

PERMANENT FUND:

Bank statement Nov 29th, 1913	\$176.19
State vouchers deposited	7000.00
Other incomes deposited	52.01

Vouchers issued on the last day of previous administration
and paid out of the funds provided for the year
1913-1914 \$628.21

Indebtedness contracted during the year 1912-1913
and paid during the year 1913-1914 3490.55

Disbursements for year 1913-1914 2691.21

Net bank and bank balance Nov. 30th, 1914 418.23

Balance \$7228.20--\$7228.20

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1914-1915

MAINTENANCE FUND.

Vouchers were drawn on the Maintenance Fund as follows:

Clothing, shoes \$611.73

Cattle, horses, hogs	45.00
Farm	449.80
Furnishings	159.34
Furniture	130.17
Fuel, light	1044.18
Freight, express, drayage	141.14
Hardware, machinery, repairs	647.54
Insurance	444.00
Laundry	177.93
Sunday School, miscellaneous	405.58
School and office supplies	95.88
Print-shop supplies	.65
Provender	1009.55
Provisions	4160.76
Sundry supplies	459.58
Telegraph, telephone	57 96
Transient services	36.25
Travel expenses	124.00
Wages	1045.50
Physician, medicines	102.68
Total	<u>\$18206.98</u>

MAINTENANCE FUND:

Net Bank Dec. 1st, 1914	\$ 1384.33
State vouchers deposited	18000.00
Other incomes deposited	<u>274.38</u>
Total receipts for year	\$19658.71
Amount of vouchers issued during year	<u>18206.98</u>
Net Bank and Bank statement Dec. 1st, 1915	\$ 1451.73

PERMANENT FUND:

Vouchers were issued on the Permanent Fund as follows:

Furniture, Furnishings	\$ 152.75
Freight, express, drayage	81.00
Interest	24.50
Salaries	50.00
Deep well	5582.89
Expenses to meet Legislature	225.00
Electric lights and right of way	<u>3288.74</u>
Total	\$9404.68

PERMANENT FUND:

Net Bank Dec. 1st 1914	\$418.23
Total deposits	12011.20
Total receipts for year	\$12429.43
Total disbursements during the year	9404.68
Balance (Net Bank Dec. 1st, 1915)	\$3024.55

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FOR BIENNIUM.

	1914	1915	Total
Number of boys in charge Nov. 30th	62	83	
Number of boys admitted during year	40	21	61
Whole number in charge	102	104	206
Died	0	0	0
Dishonorably Discharged	0	1	1
Ran away	15	18	33
Captured and returned	12	16	28
On parole	15	5	20
Sent home on Doctor's certificate	1	0	1
Sent home to see sick mother and never returned	0	1	1
Total number removed	20	9	29
Number in charge at end of year	83	95	

APPLICATIONS FOR BIENNIUM.

	1914	1915	Total
Number of applications received	115	144	259
Number admitted	40	21	61

OFFENSES

The boys that were on the current roll for the biennium were committed for the following offenses:

	1914	1915
Larceny	53	65
Forcible Trespass	15	13
Manslaughter	2	3
A. W. D. W.	2	2
Vagrancy	3	3
Burglary	1	1
False pretense	1	1
Store breaking	1	3
Trespass	1	1
Dynamiting house	1	1
Drunkenness	1	1
Rocking train	1	1
Retailing	1	1
Nuisance	1	1

Waywardness	0	1
Hoboing	0	1
House breaking	0	1
Assault	0	1

COUNTIES REPRESENTED AT THE INSTITUTION.

	1914	1915
Mecklenburg	11	12
Guilford	8	9
Iredell	5	5
Durham	5	5
Polk	4	4
Forsyth	4	7
Davidson	4	5
Sampson	3	3
Cumberland	3	3
New Hanover	3	5
Cabarrus	3	3
Union	2	3
Pasquotank	2	2
Anson	2	2
Burke	2	2
Edgecombe	2	3
Wilson	2	2
Nash	1	1
Rowan	1	2
Wilkes	1	2
Wake	2	3
Lenoir	1	1
Avery	1	1
Beaufort	1	2
Alamance	1	1
Haywood	1	1
Gaston	1	1
Henderson	1	1
Johnson	1	1
Caldwell	1	1
McDowell	1	2
Martin	1	2
Cleveland	1	2
Harnett	1	1
Yancey	1	1
Rockingham	0	1
Cherokee	0	1
Jackson	0	1

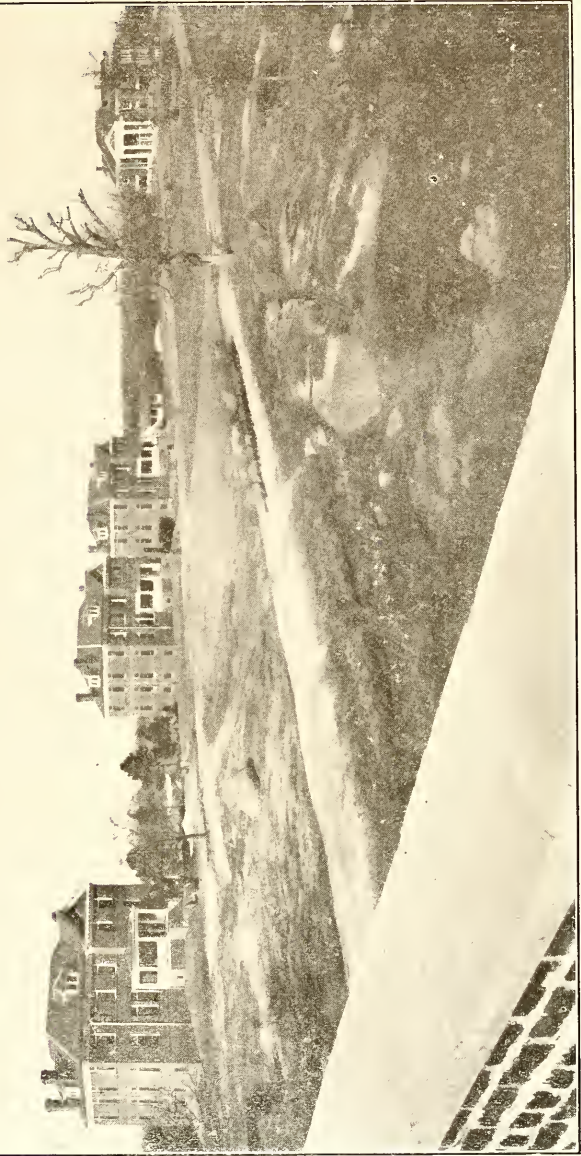
CHURCH AFFILIATIONS.

Name	Year 1914			Year 1915		
	Inmate	Father	Mother	Inmate	Father	Mother
Methodist	9	25	31	13	30	37



Administra-
tion Bld.

Bird's-Eye
View of
Campus.



Presbyterian	4	8	9	6	12	14
Episcopal	3	5	5	5	6	6
Baptist	1	19	18	3	24	23
Quaker	0	2	2	0	2	2
Unknown	0	2	2	0	2	2
Russellite	0	1	1	0	1	1
Evangelist	0	1	0	0	1	0
Holyness	0	1	1	0	1	1
Disciples	0	1	0	0	1	0
Reformed	0	1	1	0	1	5
Hebrew	0	1	1	1	1	1
Lutheran	0	0	0	1	2	1
Christian Science	0	0	1	0	0	1
To no church	84	17	12	73	20	13
Moravian	0	0	0	1	0	1
Christian	0	0	0	1	0	0

SUNDAY SCHOOL RECORD OF INMATES.

Current roll for 1914.

Attended Sunday School occasionally	48
“ ” ” regularly	25
Did not attend Sunday School at all	27

Current roll for 1915.

Attended Sunday School occasionally	59
“ ” ” regulary	35
Did not attend Sunday School at all	10

NATIVITY OF INMATES.

Current roll for 1914.

City districts	71
Factory “	12
Rural “	13

Current roll for 1915.

City districts	72
Factory “	13
Rural “	19

ILLITERACY OF INMATES' PARENTS.

Current roll for 1914.

Fathers who cannot read or write	10
Mothers who cannot read or write	10

Current roll for 1915.

Father's who cannot read or write	15
Mother's who cannot read or write	13

Boys addicted to the tobacco habit before entrance.

	1914	1915
Smoking	75	94
Chewing	30	43
No tobacco in any form	5	6

Boys addicted to the use of drink, and dope * before entering the Institution.

	1914	1915
Drinking	13	17
Doping	1	2
Both drink and dope	1	1
Not addicted	87	84

Parents of Inmates reported to be addicted to Drink or Dope.

	1914	1915
No. of fathers who drink	26	37
No. of mothers who drink	3	4
No. of fathers who dope	3	3
No. of mothers who dope	1	5
No. of fathers who both drink and dope	4	4
No. of mothers who both drink and dope	0	0

Occupations of inmates immediately before being sent to the Institution, the place where they worked.

	1914	1915
Unemployed	39	47
Trip boy for pressing club	2	2
Telegraph boy	7	8
Cotton mill	5	5
Farming	10	12
Trip boy for market	3	4
" " " ice factory	3	5
Sash & Blind factory	1	1
Helper in garage	1	1
Bottling works	2	2
Livery stable	1	1
Carpenters	2	2

*By dope is meant cocaine, opium, etc.

Check boy in store	2	3
Drug store	2	2
Laundry	1	1
Brick yard	1	1
R. R. employee	1	1
Waiter in cafe	0	1
Office boy	0	2
Woodyard	0	1
Delivery boy	0	2

Occupation and Trades of members supporting family.

	1914	1915
Carpenters	14	14
Farmers	9	13
Cotton mill hands	7	8
Merchant	6	7
Ministers	5	5
Painters	3	3
Mechanics	3	4
Mill wrights	3	3
Blacksmith	3	3
Boarding house keeper	2	3
Contractors	2	2
Butchers	2	3
Firemen S. S. engine	2	2
Seamstress	2	4
Silk mill hands	2	2
R. R. section boss	2	2
Barbers	2	2
Manufacturer	2	2
U. S. Mail employee	1	1
Nurse	1	1
Cobler	1	1
Insurance agent	1	1
Restaurant keeper	1	1
Locomotive engineer	1	1
Janitor	1	1
Printer	1	1
Horse trader	1	1
Night watchman	1	1
Bank cashier	1	1
Breakman on R. R.	1	1
R. R. conductor	0	1
Weaver	0	1
For furniture factory	0	1
Hotel proprietor	0	1
Saw filer	0	1

Proprietor marbleyard	o	1
Molder	o	1
Knitting mill hand	o	1
Clerk	o	1
Pension Holder	o	1

Previous to October 1st 1914 there was no detailed record of boys kept. The records of the boys who left the institution before that time are given below and are as nearly correct as we can get them from the information at hand.

Total number of boys leaving the Institution previous to Oct. 1st, 1914 (including all paroles, discharges, escapes, and one accidental death) 105

Number of escapes	52
Number receiving honorable paroles	48
Number receiving dishonorable discharge	3
Number receiving conditional parole	1
Accidental death	1
	<hr/> 105

Number of boys thought to be doing well	41
Number of boys that fell back into their old ways	45
Number of boys that no report can be given of	18

OF THE 48 RECEIVING HONORABLE PAROLES:

Number thought to be doing well	33
Number that fell back into their old ways	11
Number of which no report can be given	4
	<hr/> 48

OF THE 52 THAT ESCAPED:

Number thought to be doing well	8
Number that fell back into their old ways	30
Number of which no report can be given	14
	<hr/> 52

The three dishonorable discharges have a bad report. The conditional parole is reported to be doing well.

Offences for which the 105 leaving the institution previous to October 1st 1914 were committed:

Larceny	62
Forcible Trespass	13
Trespass	3
Vagrancy	8
Assault	3
House breaking	2
Receiving stolen goods	1
Burglary	1
Disturbing Religious Worship	1
A. W. D. W.	1
Drunkenness	1
Violation of curfew law	1
Buggery	1
Forgery	1
Riding bicycle on side walk	1
Carrying concealed weapon	1
Attempt at arson	1
False pretense	1
Assault and battery	1
Injury to property	1

 105

THE COUNTIES FROM WHICH THE BOYS CAME TO THE SCHOOL PREVIOUS TO OCT. 1st, 1914.

Buncombe	9
Guilford	8
Forsyth	8
Wake	8
Mecklenhurg	8
Rowan	4
Cherokee	4
Cabarrus	4
New Hanover	3
McDowell	3
Wilkes	3
Johnson	2
Nash	2
Alamance	2
Pitt	2
Durham	2
Cleveland	2
Pasquotank	2
Catawba	2
Burke	2
Sampson	2
Lee	1

Gaston	1
Iredell	1
Halifax	1
Union	1
Vance	1
Green	1
Watauga	1
Chatham	1
Rutherford	1
Randolph	1
Alexander	1
Richmond	1
Ashe	1
Davidson	1
Haywood	1
Harnette	1
Franklin	1
Anson	1
Davie	1
Perquimans	1
Craven	1
Stanly	1
Total	105

GENERAL INFORMATION AS TO THE WORKING OF THE INSTITUTION.

Who can be received?

No boy can be received by the authorities of the School if he has reached his sixteenth birth-day---only boys under sixteen can be admitted. The authorities here have no discretion in this matter, it is a provision of the law. No boy can be entered here except he be committed by some officer of the law for violation of some criminal law. No provision is made for any boy except the criminal delinquent---in other words the boy who comes before the court for violation of some law and has to be punished in jail, on the chain gang, in the state prison or turned loose on the community again. There is no place here for the mental defective. We have no equipment whatever for the treatment of any except the intellectually normal boys.

NOT A PRISON NOR PENAL INSTITUTION.

Boys should not be sent here as a punishment for their infractions of the law. The school is not a penal institution and does not attempt to administer punishment to a boy for his past wrongs. They are left behind him forever, so far as the Training School is concerned. The

school tries to encourage him to lead a clean life, mentally, morally and physically, to form correct habits, keep his word, be obedient and industrious, train his mind, learn a trade, obey God and be a man. His record as an inmate of the School is what makes him a good or a bad "prospect" in the eyes of the officers of the Institution.

TUITION.

Many people want to place boys here and pay their tuition and keep. The authorities cannot accept a tuition charge, but donations for the upkeep of the School are always thankfully received from those who are able to help in care of their boys. The Institution is and always has been urgently in need of more funds to carry on successfully its work. Donations from the noble hearted men and women of the state have made the existence of the school a possibility and its future usefulness will depend largely on the continuance of such beneficences.

HEALTH.

There has been no serious sickness or accidents at the school for the past biennium. We have had several broken arms but our doctor bill other than for the treatment of such cases would be very small indeed. Our health record is a marvel. No boy has been confined to his room over three days on account of any illness. Parents are always notified of an accident or serious illness of a boy.

DISCIPLINE.

The Discipline of the School is semi-military and is strict. The policy being mild firmness. Most of the boys who are sent to us are said to be incorrigible and unmanageable by their parents. This condition in a boy is soon overcome here by the system used in the government of the boys. A boy soon finds himself doing involuntarily what the other boys are doing. Many who are classed as incorrigible before coming here become respectful and obedient without the use of corporal punishment. Punishment is inflicted when necessary to enforce discipline or to correct evil habits in a boy. This punishment is almost entirely inflicted in the presence of the other boys and always in the right spirit by the officers. However, we find that the steady occupation and regular habits of the boys are the best means of obtaining discipline. No idleness nor slothfulness is allowed. The boy must eat and sleep regularly and keep clean. When these rules are enforced together with steady work which proves interesting and instructive to the boys, their government becomes much easier than their former acquaintances would suspect. The officers learn boy nature, and the privileges and

honors that a boy prizes are allowed him when he shows himself worthy of them. A boy more than any other being in the world is influenced by environment.

VISITATION.

Parents and relatives of boys are allowed to visit them occasionally. Their stay should not be long as it interrupts the boy in his regular routine of duties. Some parents want to spend two or three days when on a visit. One day is sufficient and serves all purposes of the prolonged visit and it does not interfere so much with the work of the school. One day visits are our rule. The boys are not allowed to leave the grounds, but are given the privilege of free intercourse with the parents. Parents, and visitors should report to the office immediately upon their arrival at the school.

Boys are not allowed to visit relatives and friends. In emergency cases this rule may be suspended by the superintendent provided the parents or relative accompanies the request with a \$25 cash bond to cover the expenses of the trip and to insure the safe return of the boy at the expiration of his parole.

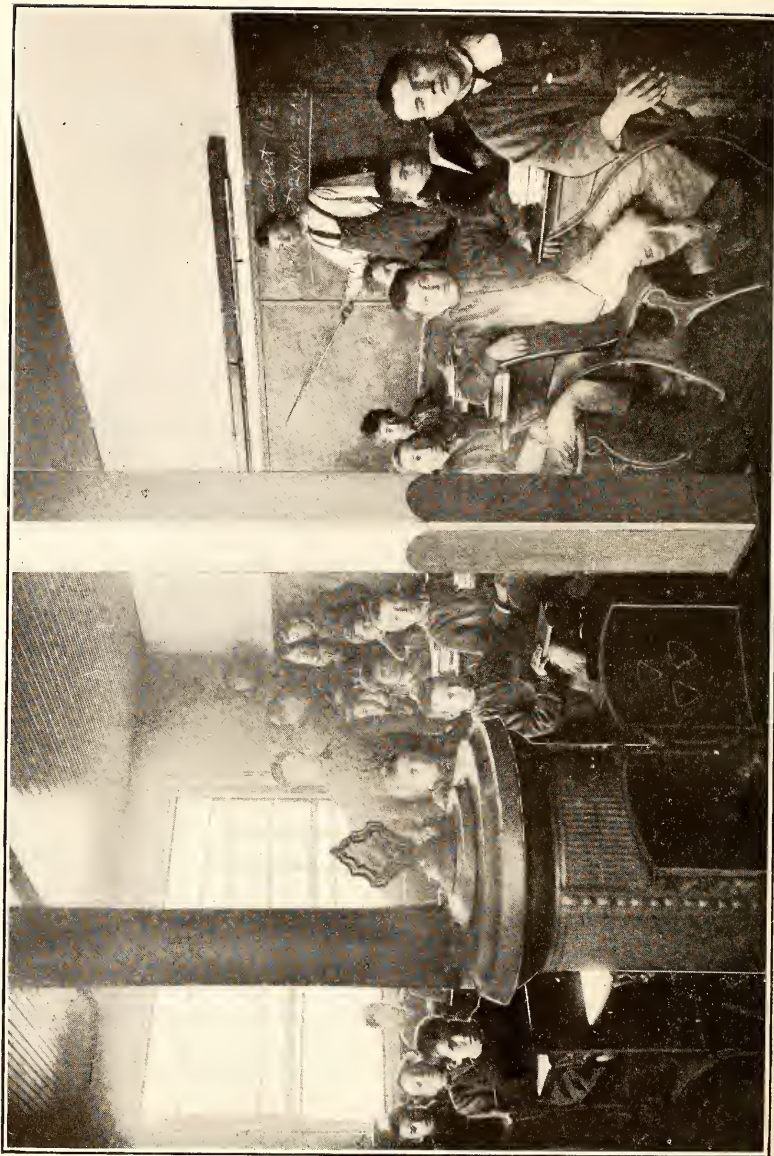
Parents need not expect to secure board and lodging at the school and to be furnished with transportation to and from the station.

GIFTS TO THE BOYS.

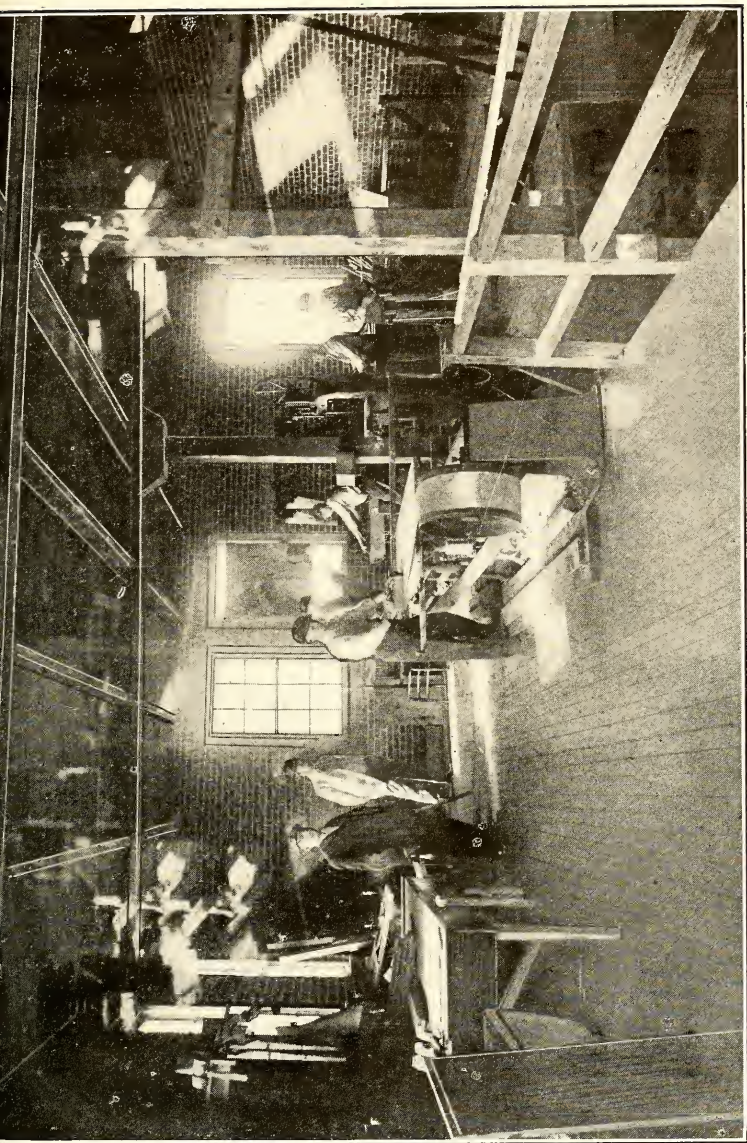
Parents, relatives or friends of the boys who wish to make gifts to them are allowed to furnish shoes, caps, union suits, handkerchiefs, ties or make donations of money to purchase uniforms. Boys are allowed to have a small amount of money to be spent by them under the direction of the cottage officer. Boys are not allowed to receive the money themselves. It must be turned over to the officers and purchases made by them on order of the boys which order must be approved by the proper officers.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Boys are allowed and encouraged to write two regular letters a month to their families. The letters are written under the supervision of the teacher or cottage officer and are inspected before being mailed. Boys receive letters from parents and friends, all of which are inspected by an officer before delivery to the boys. All objectionable communications are withheld from the boys.



In the
School
Room—



—and In
the Wood
Shop

RECOMMENDATIONS.

First:

We would recommend a change of the law in the placing of boys into the institution. We think the idea of sentencing a boy to the Jackson Training School is all wrong. It is inclined to make him look upon the school as a prison where he is to "serve out his time" or get away if he can. We believe that the committing officer should be required to suspend judgement upon boys sent to the school and commit them here under this suspended judgement. Were this the law and the boys who got away should find the court ready to inflict on them the punishment for their past offence, we believe it would materially aid in the question of escapes from the school.

Second:

We further recommend that the compensation of the officers of the school be fixed on the basis of service. In other words, that a fixed increase of salary each year be given to the efficient and satisfactory officer of the school.

Third:

That the board have two periods each year, say January and August, on which boys are to be paroled from the Institution. Said parole to be in the nature of a diploma, signed by a committee appointed by the board, and these paroles be issued only at the times appointed. The basis on which said parole to be issued is, the conduct of the boy in his cottage home and in the department in which he works and the completion of the literary course prescribed by the Institution. One of these days, say the August occasion, might be made a public event to correspond, in a measure, to the commencements that are held at other schools.

OUR NEEDS.

We need a new cottage each year.

A school building as soon as our present equipment is enlarged. The present rooms that are being used for this purpose are too small to answer the purpose with an increased enrollment. They are entirely too small at present.

An increased appropriation to properly care for a larger number of boys.

We need a dairy barn, a laundry, a steel water tank and a pumping outfit for our new well, a cannery, a storeroom, a teacher to teach in the primary department of the school (one of the boys has always supplied this here-to-fore) and some means of transportation to and from Concord.

Only the more pressing needs have been mentioned here.

(The following sample Judgment, Order and Commitment comply with the Supreme Court decision, (In Re Watson 157 N. C., 340) in regard to the admission of boys into the Jackson Training School and are sent you for your convenience.)

State
vs.
(John Doe)

JUDGMENT

Judge Presiding and having been heard, and the court having made an investigation of the facts in connection with said case, and it appearing to the court and the court having found the following facts:

1. That the said John Doe has been duly convicted of the charge of _____
2. That the said John Doe is under 16 years of age.
3. That the parents of the said John Doe are unable properly to care for and control him for the following reasons: _____

4. That notice of the pendency and trial of this case has been served on _____ and _____ the parents of the said John Doe.

5. That it is best for the said John Doe and this community in which he has been convicted that he should be sentenced to The Stonewall Jackson Manual Training and Industrial School.

WHEREFORE, It is ordered and adjudged by the Court that that the said John Doe be committed to The Stonewall Jackson Manual Training and Industrial School, to the end that the Trustees or other governing agencies thereof may keep, restrain and control him during his minority or until such a time as they shall deem proper for his discharge, under such proper and humane rules and regulations as may be adopted by the said Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of Chapters 509 and 955 of the Public Laws of North Carolina, of 1907.

This the _____ day of _____ 19____

Judge presiding.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA In the _____ Court,
 County of _____ 19____
 State
 vs. } COMMITMENT.
 (John Doe)

To the Superintendent or keeper of The Stonewall Jackson Manual Training and Industrial School, Concord, North Carolina, GREETING;

WHEREAS, John Doe was at the _____ term of The _____ Court of _____ County adjudged guilty of the Crime of _____ and was ordered committed to The Stonewall Jackson Manual Training School, as will more fully appear from copy of the Judgment and Order made by the Court at said term hereto attached and made apart of this Commitment.

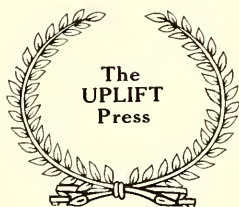
You are, therefore, authorized and empowered to receive the said John Doe in the said Stonewall Jackson Manual Training and Industrial School, to the end that the Trustees or other governing agencies thereof may keep, restrain and control him during his minority or until such time at they shall deem proper for his discharge, under such proper and humane rules and regulations as may be adopted by the said Trustees, in accordance with the provision of Chapters 509 and 955, Public Laws of 1907.

The said John Doe will be delivered to you by _____

This the _____ day of _____ 19____

 Clerk Superior Court.

NOTE: In Chapter 509, Sec. 2, Public Laws., 1907, it is provided; "The Trustees may in their discretion receive therein such delinquent and criminal children under the age of 16 years as may be sent or committed thereto under any order or commitment by the Judges of the Superior Courts or the Records or other presiding officers of the city or criminal courts." The above forms may be changed when the proceeding is had in some court other than the Supreme Court.



PAROLE AGREEMENT

OF

I, _____ make
the following agreement with the Superintendent of the Jackson Training School.

That I will lead a sober and industrious life. That I will prosecute my work with diligence and endeavor to lead such a life as will reflect credit upon myself, my family, and the school. I will use no intoxicating drinks or tobacco in any form for _____ years. I will write the Superintendent of the Jackson Training School once each month and give him a true account of my work and conduct.

I will attend religious services and Sunday School regularly and endeavor to live an upright Christian life.

I will return to the Jackson Training School and become a regular inmate of same, if at any time, my conduct be such as to cause the Superintendent to demand this of me.

Further agreement _____

Signed by me this _____ day of _____ 191__

[SEAL]

WITNESS

[SEAL]

Self Government.

Below is given some idea as to how we put the boys on their honor, in order that they may grow strong and dependable. An officer of the day is elected by the boys of a cottage and serves one week. Each cottage in turn elects its own officer. The following agreement is signed by the boy when he takes his office as officer of the day and explains his duties.

RULES GOVERNING THE OFFICER OF THE DAY.

- 1st. Report at the office at each formation of the school section, and each hour of the day thereafter until 6 o'clock p. m.
- 2nd. Keep a vigilant watch of the movement of boys on the grounds and report any misconduct in speech or act.
- 3rd. Look out for visitors or strangers and have them report to the office for information of any kind.
- 4th. Know the whereabouts of boys who are with their parents or who are not under the direct charge of an officer such as sick or crippled.
- 5th. Report all suspicious conduct in a boy at any time.
- 6th. Abstain from playing or longing with boys while on duty.
- 7th. Keep list of all boys who enter cottages for any purpose.
- 8th. When not on tour of inspection, stay on the front of building where you can easily be found.

Believing a boy's word and honor the greatest asset he can possess, I hereby pledge myself to carry out the above regulations and to report violations of same fearlessly and scrupulously.

A FEW LETTERS CONCERNING THE ADMISSION OF BOYS.

_____ Oct. 4th, 1915.
Mr. Chas. E. Boger,
Concord, N. C.

Dear Sir:

Your name was given me last night and I was requested to write you concerning a young boy that is giving his mother a great deal of trouble. As she cannot manage him, as he thinks he is grown, and

too, I have been told that he has to be watched every time he goes up

The lady is one of my close neighbors, which places me in a good position to know a little of the great amount of trouble he is causing his mother; and too, some of the clerks up town have told me of the trouble they have, watching him; and too, his father has just died, leaving 5 children, but he does not seem to care and will not listen to advice from anyone. So, if you can help us out either by taking this boy into your School or direct us to some other School somewhere that we may take up with them and try to secure a place for him before he is ruined forever. If you cannot take him please give us names of several so we can be sure and locate him at some place.

Thanking you very kindly for anything you can do for us in anyway.

Please let us hear from you by return mail if possible.

Yours truly,

Opr. _____

June 7, 1914.

Mr. Chas. E. Boger,
Concord, N. C.

Dear Sir:--- I am writing you these few lines at the instance of Mr. _____ my employer. Mr. — is a friend of your institution, and also a personal friend of Mr. _____ of your city. Mr. — has already been made at least partly conversant with the matter about which I write, and wishes to discuss it with you after you have had the opportunity to read what I have to say.

I have heard glowing reports of the good your institution has accomplished and is accomplishing for the benefit of wayward boys; and I am anxious to get my boy under your care---and hereby make formal application for his admittance to your school.

My son _____ has been giving us a great deal of trouble for some time past, and has been twice under arrest. He is now held in jail pending the best possible arrangements which can be made in his behalf.

--- is a boy of good appearance, and I think of more than average brightness and intelligence. His age is thirteen and a half years, his birthday being the first of the year. However, he is not amenable to our control, and bids fair to develop into a possible criminal unless he can be controlled and cured of his evil tendencies.

His principal fault is an apparently uncontrollable tendency to take things that don't belong to him. We have tried every means, as we think, to eradicate this tendency, but our efforts have been altogether futile.

His first arrest came about as the result of his running away from home, and during his absence taking several chickens from our and a neighbor's coops, and disposing of them to people on the street.

After a hearing before the Recorder, he was released under a sort of probation---the local Lodge of Elks, in conformity with their Big Brother movement, adopting him as their little brother, and using their efforts to aid him in an effort to reform. Mr. --- was particularly kind in this effort.

It seems, though, that their effort has also been a failure. About ten days ago — again ran away from home, for no reason that I have been able to determine. During his absence, I had reported to me his alleged theft of a tricycle from a little boy, the loss of a watch and chain by my next-door neighbor, the retention of ninety cents change from an errand that he accomplished for a man who reported it to my wife; and also, during Mrs. ——— brief absence from home, he climbed in a window of the house, and ransacked things. He was taken to the jail Friday night, when someone phoned to the police that a little boy was at their home, claiming to be from Statesville, and stating that his parents were dead, etc.

The foregoing does not of course cover his delinquencies but I am naturally loath to speak of them at all; and have been thus particular only in order that you may be able in part to appreciate my position.

Mr. ——— the recorder, has expressed his willingness to commit him, if room could be found in your institution for his accommodation; and has also said that he believes that it would be the best possible place for him. The chief of police stated to me on Saturday that he would regard it as almost a crime to turn the boy out on the streets again, but that he did not know what else he could do.

I discussed this matter privately several months ago with Mr. ——— at the instance of Rev. ——— at that time rector of our church; and later with ——— of the St. Peter's Catholic Church. Following their advice, I considered sending him to Baltimore to an institution of a reformatory character; but found myself unable to meet the financial requirements involved.

You can readily see the embarrassment and trouble in which I am involved, and I am still at an absolute loss what to do for the best unless you can accommodate my son in your school. There, I feel confident that he would have the best training, and stand a splendid chance of developing into an honest and trustworthy young man.

I shall appreciate it more than I can tell you if you will talk over this matter with Mr. ——— and if at all possible arrange to take my son into your school. And by so doing, I think you would confer a favor upon Mr. ———, upon Mr. ———, and I am quite sure upon me.

Hoping that you will find it possible to accomplish this great favor, and that I may hear from you in regard to it as promptly as is convenient; and with every good wish, I am,
Yours very sincerely,

Feb. 3, 1914. S. N. C.

Mr. C. E. Boger,
Concord, N. C.

Dear Sir:---

I am interested in a young boy here who, I am sure would be benefitted by a term in the Jackson Training School. I am entirely without knowledge of what conditions are necessary to enter a boy, and so I write you for information. This boy's parents are of the humblest. His father, having been sentenced to the roads for mistreating his wife escaped and has been in hiding out west for several years, leaving the care and training of the children to an ignorant and incompetent mother, who however bears a good character. I should be very glad indeed to see the boy placed where he might have a chance. His age is about thirteen or fourteen years. Kindly let me hear from you in regard to the matter.

Very truly yours,

M. R. L.
[Mrs. B. F. L.]

Feb. 28, 1915. T. N. C.

Jackson Training School,
Concord N. C.

Gentlemen:---I have a boy that I just can't keep at home since my wife died a year ago or more. I have been unable to control the boy. He is only twelve years of age and I am afraid he will get off sometimes and get hurt or killed. Your School has recommended to me where you train bad boys. Please write me particulars as I will be compelled to do something with the boy. My wife dead and I have no one to look after the boy as my work compels me to be away from the boy the most of the time.

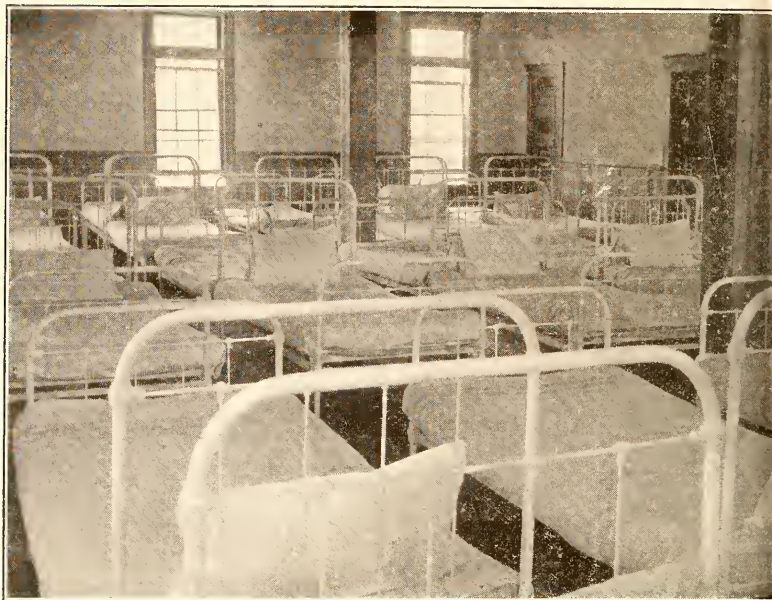
Please let me hear from you by return mail.

Yours very truly,

L. D. B.
T. N. C.

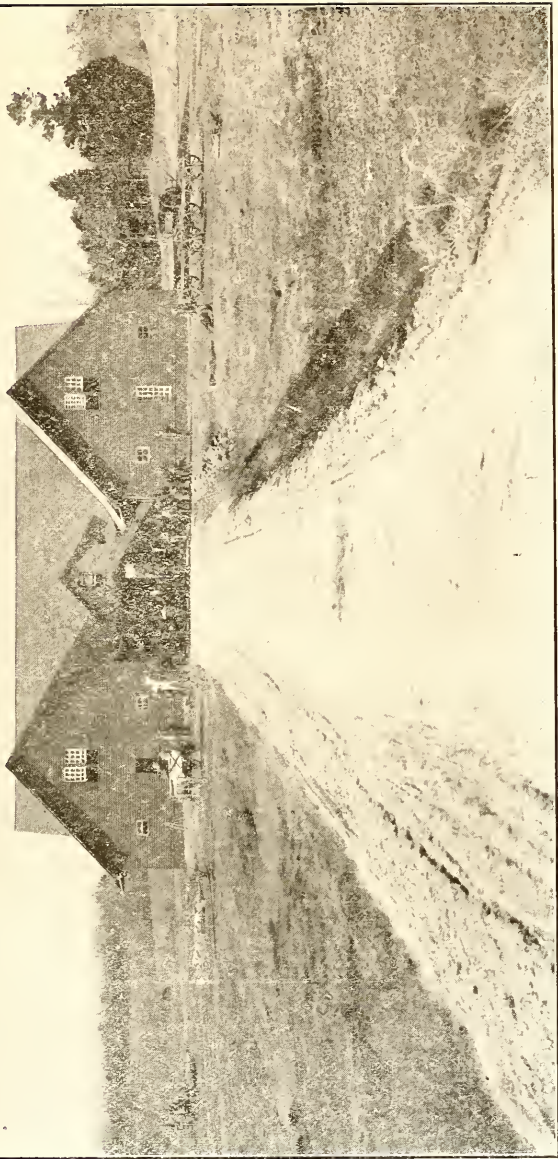
Dear Sir:---

_____ who is the son of _____ has become incorrigible to such an extent that his mother cannot control him and he has drifted into bad habits and on some occasions has



View of Bed-Room and Dining Room

The Barn.





committed larceny. It is a case in which I am satisfied that he should be placed in the Training School. On account of his father who was an excellent man as well as greatly honored by this section of the state, and his mother and sisters, I beg of you that you make room for him at once in the reformatory and the Police Justice of this Town will immediately sentence him to that school as soon as we learn that you will receive him.

I ask this because of the necessity for you to act and he is hardly a proper one to be placed on the chain gang, but needs the training and discipline which you, and you alone can give.

As I have to leave here for a court, you will please make your answer in the enclosed addressed envelope.

Yours very truly,

February 11, 1914.

Superintendent, Stonewall Jackson Training
& Industrial School, Concord, N. C.

Dear Sir:--

I write to inquire if there are any vacancies in your school and if you can accommodate another boy. The purpose of inquiring is that there is a boy who lives close to the school grounds, does not attend school, but is always hanging around the school grounds, cursing and smoking and holloaing to the boys in school. He is under sixteen years of age; his mother is a widow, and he is entirely beyond her control.

I have been appealed to as a member of the school board by the teachers to assist them in getting some relief. The boy is of such age that I think it would be a very serious wrong to convict him and sentence him either to jail or to the roads. If you can accommodate him in your school, it will clear up the situation and work out for the best interest of all parties concerned.

From what information I have about your school, it is doing a very fine work.

Yours truly,

LETTERS CONCERNING PAROLED BOYS.

_____, N. C.

Dec, 17th, 1916.

Dear Mr. Boger, Superintendent of the Jackson Training School:

After so long I just thought I had better write For Fear you

you might Just think that we cared nuthing For you after we got
 ——— away From your school But I hope you will Never beleave
 Nor Even think that My love or my Famleys love will Ever waver
 From you & your Family For your great Kind and tender Murces that
 you had on My Dear unforchenen child While he was in your charge
 as a Fother and For the grate council and Perfick teaching that you
 give him For his wellfairs in this world to Prosper with the Pouple
 and to prosper with his blesed God of Corse I am aware of you a noing
 what ——— employment is as he teles me he has rote to you since he
 left your school. ——— is in the train service and the offichels of
 the roade likes him Fine they say he is a first class man, he makes from
 a hundred and twenty and to a hundred and twenty-five a month and
 his Board cost him 20 and 25 on a month my oldest Boy that they
 kept off of the Roade some 2 1-2 years they have employed him a gain
 he commenest work just a few Days Before ——— come home from
 your school.

Mr. Boger I would Be glad For you to come to see us some
 time and stay as long as you please it will not cost you anything only
 your train Fair Mr. Boger I will close By telling you I aint very well
 But I hope you and your Famley air well. My very Best respect an
 well wishes to you.

Section Foremen.

Jan. 11, 1915, Monroe, N. C.

Dear Sir:—I will write you a few lines to let you hear from me.
 I received your letter the other day and was glad to hear from you. I am
 still helping my father in the shop. I hope you are all getting along
 fine and having a good time. We are having some pleasant weather
 up here now.

Mr. Boger I wish you would let some of the boys write to me
 once and a while please if you don't care. I got a letter from Mrs.
 Fox the other day and she is well. I will close for this time.

Yours truly,

C. H.

517 E. 11th St., Winston-Salem, N. C.

Mr. Boger:—I will write you a few lines to let you know how I
 am getting along.

I have got me a job at Bailey Tobacco Factory, at a dollar a day
 I have been working there every since the Wednesday after I came
 home.

I have put in an application at the Southern Public Utilities Co.,
 they say that they will put me on the road some time this month as a

carman. Give all the boys my best regards. I received a letter from Amos Willis Saturday. I will close,

Yours truly,

H. McC.

————— N. C., May 4, 1914.

Mr. Boger:

Dear Sir:—One of your Delegates for Barraca & Phalathir convention was to see me last week. I was delighted to see him and hear such grand reports from my dear boy, it fills my heart with joy to get good news from him. God only know how much I do want him to be a good and noble man and I believe he will for you know God has promised that what we ask in faith we shall have and I do pray with all the faith a mother could have and with a heart full of love for my boy that he will be saved and be all that my Saviour wants him to be. Mr. Talbirt said Henry had permission to come with him but on account of some work to be done he was hindred but, could come later. I was awfully sorry he could not come. I don't want him to neglect his duties even to come to see me. I try in all of my letters to him to encourage him to do his full duty and obey the rules you have layed out for him to go by. If you can let him come to see us we will be delighted and will send him back when you say for him to come, I leave it entirely with you. Please write and let me know how much money to send and if I must send it to you or ———. I will stop, hope to hear from you real soon. Very Respt.

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 22, 1915.

Mr. Chas. E. Boger,
Concord, N. C.

Dear Mr. Boger:—How are all at the school? I certainly hope all are well and doing fine. I am well and enjoying life fine. I am working every day. It is true I have no job which pays a presidents salary; yet I have a position with a good man, and (not bragging) I believe I am making good.

What are you planning to do Thanksgiving? I bet you have a time. I certainly wish I could be with you. I miss each individual more than I can express. I just remarked that if I had my old job back I wouldn't dare leave. If you ever have an opening for a young fellow please let me know.

Please give Mrs. Boger and all the boys and officers my best wishes and fondest regards.

If there is ever anything I can do for the welfare of the Institution or its inmates or officials please let me know and it will be a pleasure to do it.

Give my regards to all. With every good wish for the welfare of the Jackson Training School and its inmates, I must close,
Cordially,

J. H. C.

March 26, 1915. C. N. C.

Mr. Chas. E. Boger,
Concord, N. C.

Dear Sir:--- I am today directing a letter to my son, ———, and tell him therein that I am sending to you a little pocket money for him; so inclosed you will please find a money order for one dollar and fifty cents.

——— informed his mother that he desired some money to contribute towards a baseball outfit, I believe; and the odd fifty cents is from her, for that purpose; though it is not intended to restrict him in the use of it in any way other than as required by your regulations.

I am happy to believe that his stay with you is proving highly beneficial to him, which I gather from his letters, and from the report that Mr. Fisher was good enough to bring to me in person, when in ——— some time ago.

We are deeply grateful to you, Mr. Cook, and to all who have made the institution possible, for the evident good that it is accomplishing in this instance and desire to express our hearty wishes for its continued success.

With kindest regards to yourself and to Mr. Fisher, whose brother I have had the pleasure of knowing personally, and working with some few years ago, in Greensboro, I wish to remain,

Yours gratefully,

F. Wm. E. C.

March, 24 1914.

Mr. Chas. E.. Boger,
Concord, N C.

Dear Sir:---

I want to write and express to you how thankful and greatful we all are to you for affording us the pleasure of having———with us for a week. He conducted himself as a gentleman and the valuable training you are giving him at The Training School will I am sure make a man of him.

We started him from here Sunday night and he should have gotten there early Monday morning without any trouble unless an accident overtook him.

I didn't much like the night trip for him but he wanted to stay just as long as possible and that was his last chance.

I hope before a long period of time shall have passed you will see fit to grant him another leave of absence, and we want to assure you that we appreciate this one and have done all in our power to comply with your wishes in the matter.

Thanking you again for the confidence you have in him,
I am yours truly,

J. E. H.

Rocky Mount, N. C. Oct., 14, 1915.

Mr. Boger,

Dear Sir: I got home all right, and have started to work. I went to work on Tuesday at dinner, and have been working steady every since.

George and myself have nearly finished one job, but we have another job to be worked on. And we will start on that next week.

You told me not to write and tell you that I was having a good time. I will not, for a man cannot have a good time working.

I have some mighty hard temptations, the bricks roll on my fingers and it seems like it will do a great deal of good to curse it. But it will not make my fingers well and so I will not curse.

I want you to pray for me, for I need your prayers very bad.

Tell all the boys to be good and not forget what I told them to do. That was to be good, and serve the Lord above all other things.

Write when you can.

Yours truly,

E. E. J.

Dear Mr. Boger: I guess you think that I have forgotten the J. T. S., but that I will never do. I think of you all every day and wonder why you do'nt write to me.

I got a letter from Mr. Parker not long ago and you cannot think how glad I was to hear from someone who is still at the place that did so much for me. I have been working at this hotel now for several weeks and like it fine. It is a new structure with modern conveniences. It has 60 rooms in it all with phone and running water. Mr. W. L. White, the proprietor, is a very nice man and I like him fine.

Tell all the boysto write to me. I would like to see them but it is impossible for me to get off soon to come down there.

Next week is court week and we will be very busy.

I will have to close this scratching now for it is time for

the train to leave and some of the guests want to settle their bills.

Write soon and tell me all the news of the good old J. T. S.

Your sincere friend,

C. W. B.

Ashlyn Hotel, Ashboro, N. C.

P. S. I am so nervous this morning I can't write at all. Some men got killed a while ago and I saw them embalmed and it got on my nerves.

C. W. B.

Boston, Mass., Apr. 18, 1915

Dear Sir:— I am sure you will be surprised to hear from me, but I can't forget you because you and your good school did so much for me, and now I appreciate it, because it has made a good, honest, upright and business man out of me,

I am now in the automobile business in Boston at present and I am doing fine. I am saving my money as fast as I can, and I am sending some money home to mother. I have a very sick sister at home but hope she will be well soon.

Yes, I am making, at present, twenty-five dollars a week and I expect to go in the business for myself in about three years, then if I am successful, I expect to make a donation to your school.

Well, Mr. Boger, as news is rather slack I will have to close. But I wish you and your school the best of luck.

I am yours truly,

G. L. B.

Whitsett, N. C. May 6, 1916.

Dear Mr. Boger:— Received your letter and was glad to hear from you. Pardon me for not writing before this. I have just neglected it. I will do better from this on.

You said my reports were not as good as they were last fall. I will tell you the reason why. Before Christmas, the studies I had, I had studied them before. After Christmas I have taken up Latin and Algebra. This is the first time I have ever studied Latin and Algebra. They are hard for me, especially Latin. I will certainly do more work on these two studies from now on.

Our base ball team has stopped playing ball. We won our last game from Mayodon by the score of 4 to 1. Our pitcher has made good at Greensboro. He is the only fellow that has won for them. His name is Fair Crews. He lost to Durham yesterday. We only lost two games the whole season. We had the first nine's picture taken the other day. I made the first nine.

Our commencement starts here the 17th, 19th, 20th and

22nd. Mr. Boger, have you anything in mind for me to do this summer? Have you all started to playing ball? Hope you all will have a successful year in base ball.

From your friend,
C. T. R.

Hayne, N. C., June 3, 1915.

Mr. Chas. E. Boger,
Concord, N. C.

Dear Mr. Boger:— I take great pleasure in writing you a few lines to let you know that, to the best of my knowledge, everything is going along smoothly; at least, I am trying to do my part to that end thoroughly.

Don't think because I am late in writing that I have forgotten the ones who have done so much for me; —that I will never do.

We had the largest rain Tuesday we have ever had. Almost all the bridges for several miles around were, by Wednesday morning, either washed away or torn up pretty badly. In Big Swamp, the water passed the highest previous water mark about thirty or thirty-five feet.

With best wishes for your success (and all in co-operation with you,) I close.

Your servant,
B. B. B.

Feb. 1, 1916.

Mr. C. E. Boger, Jackson Training School,
Concord, N. C.

Dear Friend:—I am getting along fine. I am learning to weave in a silk mill. I get a dollar a day, on the start. But when I get to running looms I will average about two dollars and a half a day.

I am going to Sunday School every Sunday. I go to the Presbyterian Church. Our class has got a library and we boys have plenty of good books to read. I also go to church Sunday nights.

I have had all my teeth filled. They needed it very bad for they were decaying rapidly. Papa and Aunt Jane are about like they have been all winter. They are sick nearly all of the time. Bad weather is the cause it. I hope they will get better before long. I go to the moving picture show about every Saturday. Give my best wishes to all.

E. M.

Charlotte, N. C., Dec. 22, 1916.

Mr. Chas. E. Boger, J. T. School, Concord, N. C.

Dear Friend: I will drop you a few lines this morning to

let you know how I am. I am feeling fine and I truly hope you are the same.

How are all of the boys? Tell them that I said hello and that I wish them a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

The reason that I haven't written you is that I have been so busy that I couldn't.

I am getting along just fine and looking forward to a big time Christmas and I hope you are the same.

I will close for this time, I am as ever,

A boy of the J. T. S.,

R. K.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sept. 14th, 1916

Dear Mr. Boger:

How are you getting along this fine fall weather. Fine I hope. I am well and enjoying my share of life I believe.

I received a letter from Mrs. Boger's mother and she said some one passed looking for wayward boys. That makes me want to get out Satan and go too. Surely they are not as bad now as they were when I left.

Since writing you last I have received two promotions, I was promoted from clerk to time-keeper and Monday I was promoted to foreman of the Reyno Packers. I am now making \$55 per month and expect a raise soon. I go to Sunday School and usually go to church twice on Sunday.

How did the baseball team come out this year. I suppose they have about stopped now. I haven't had a glove on since I left.

Please give my regards to Mrs. Boger and Sarah and all the boys. Tell Mrs. Boger to write to me.

If you have any boys from here to get away please notify me and I will do what I can. With best wishes to you and to the School, I am,

Byrd.



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July 10, 1962

Mr. J. Frank Scott, Supt.
Stonewall Jackson School
Concord, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Scott:

In checking through our files in the North Carolina Collection, we discovered the "First Biennial Report of the Superintendent . . . for the Biennium Ending Nov. 30th, 1915." We have bound in our permanent files all the reports that were issued since 1918. This first bound one however, for 1918, is called the "Fifth Biennial Report." were the second through fourth reports issued? If so, for what dates and would it be possible to obtain copies?

We would like to keep a complete file of the reports; this numbering however has puzzled us. Any help you can give us will be appreciated very much.

Sincerely,

William S. Powell

William S. Powell

Note: I am very sorry but we do not have any old Biennial reports. The administration building burned a number of years ago and if there were any they must have been burned because I have been the bookkeeper for 15 years and I have not seen any. I do not understand the numbering either. As far as I have found the biennial report has been made every two years so I can not account for this. The school began in 1909 and we are now working on the twenty-seventh biennial report. I am sorry that we can not be of any help to you. We would like to have some of the old reports for our files also.

Very truly yours,

Mildred Shoe

Mildred Shoe, Budget Officer

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Fifth Biennial Report

OF THE

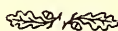
Superintendent

OF THE

STONEWALL JACKSON MANUAL
TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL
SCHOOL

TO

The Governor and Board of Trustees



THE UPLIFT PRESS, Jackson Training School

K

Miss Susan Lytton, Matron, Fourth Cottage.
Mrs. Emma Eagle, Sewing Director.

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To His Excellency, Hon. Thos. W. Bickett, Governor of North Carolina.

SIR:—

I have the honor to submit to you, as required by law, a report concerning the activities of THE STONEWALL JACKSON MANUAL TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, Concord, N. C., for the two years ending November, 30th, 1918, and to request you to transmit the same to the General Assembly.

The Institution has rounded out its tenth year of existence. It has long since ceased to be any part of an experiment; it has accomplished great good, even more than the most ardent advocates of a system of correction of youthful incorrigibles and offenders ever dreamed of. At first, many fine men and women in the State regarded the establishment of such an institution as not only unnecessary but an innovation in the State's educational duty and life. Today from every quarter of the State comes an impatient demand to enter incorrigible and wayward boys that is far beyond our capacity and means of maintenance. It is indeed a sore trial to deny to these an entrance into the School, because of a lack of capacity and means of support, when we see daily the all but marvelous changes in so many

Miss Susan Lytton, Matron, Fourth Cottage.
Mrs. Emma Eagle, Sewing Director.

156663
229999

boys in our care who, in their home towns, bore reputations such as "hopeless," "beyond reclamation," "worthless" etc.

The past two years have been extremely hard ones. Besides the insufficiency of a maintenance fund to open a fourth cottage and thus relieve a part of the demands upon the Institution, the impulses of patriotism and the draft law have robbed the school of no little of its trained helpers. In the face of all these, the record of results is gratifying.

The Trustees have given ungrudgingly of their time to the affairs of the institution, and, without even their expenses, they have been all the while loyal and faithful to the best interests of the school.

The conduct and usefulness of these who have gone out from the school--90 per cent--bespeak the quality and efficiency of the work done here; the quantity of such work to be done is governed entirely by the measure of support. Just how soon the Stonewall Jackson Manual Training and Industrial School reaches a capacity equal to the task of accommodating every fit and hopeful subject in the State, is a problem for the wisdom of the Legislature of North Carolina.

I am pleased to hand you herein exhibits of expenditures and receipts for the two years, together with other information that may prove of interest and value.

Your obedient servant,

Chas. E. Boger, Supt.



Statement of Stonewall Jackson Manual Training and Industrial School for Biennium

NOVEMBER, 30th, 1916 to November, 30th, 1918.

EXPENDITURES.

For all purposes (Three Cottages, 98 boys) ----- \$52,365.56

Spent for salaries and wages	\$19,435.86
Spent for clothing, food, fuel, teaching, Insurance, repairs, supplies for office, farm and other purposes	32,929.70
Total	52,365.56
Unpaid note December, 1st., 1916	1,500.00
	<u>53,865.56</u>

RECEIPTS.

Net Bank December, 1st., 1916	15.78
State Vouchers, 1916-1917 1917-1918	45,500.00
Revenue from farm 1916-1917 1917-1918	5,459.49
Overdraft December, 1st., 1918	890.29
	<u>51,865.56</u>
Deficiency in maintenance for Biennium	1,390.29
Unpaid note 1916	1,500.00
Total Deficiency Dec. 1st. 1918	<u>2,890.29</u>

The foregoing is a condensed exhibit of the receipts and expenditures of the Institution for the two years, beginning, Dec. 1st. 1916 and ending Nov. 30th. 1918. Three cottages were in use; a fourth cottage ready in every particular for the reception of thirty boys, was not in use because a sufficient fund was not provided. The authorities of the institution were embarrassed, by an urgent demand from every quarter of the State to enter boys, because of this inadequate support.

For the benefit of those who feel disposed to study closely the problem confronting the Institution, it must be recognized that this Institution is in a class by itself. While the average cost per pupil is not high, everything that enters into the pupil's care, protection and support must be and is furnished by the Institution, food, clothing,

Miss Susan Lytton, Matron, Fourth Cottage.
Mrs. Emma Eagle, Sewing Director.

teaching, books, without a cent of revenue from parent or friend. Such a condition does not apply to any other Institution in the State. Had the fourth cottage, ready for use and in great demand, been open the average cost would be lower, because certain fixed charges must be met regardless of the number of pupils.

	Salaries and Wages	All Other Purposes
Dec. 1916, 1917, 1918	\$1,540.50	\$3,918.19
Jan. " " "	1,485.55	2,840.56
Feb. " " "	1,569.50	2,538.35
March " " "	1,647.50	2,551.86
April " " "	1,584.50	1,816.03
May " " "	1,596.00	3,323.05
June " " "	1,595.00	2,324.63
July " " "	1,602.50	2,865.56
Aug. " " "	1,624.50	2,678.86
Sept. " " "	1,837.16	2,508.78
Oct. " " "	1,580.82	2,429.46
Nov. " " "	1,772.33	3,134.37
	<hr/> 19,435.86	<hr/> 32,929.70
		19,435.86
Grand Total		<hr/> 52,365.56

MONTHLY SALARY EXPENSES TO BE MET PER ANNUM FOR 1918 AND 1919.

Superintendent	\$150.00
Three teachers, each a cottage officer	215.00
Book-keeper, also acting cottage officer	75.00
Foreman of wood shop	50.00
Foreman Printing Department and Machinist	85.00
Farmer	65.00
Four cottage relief officers and general workers, gardner, ma- son, carpenter and dairyman	280.00

Night watchman	60.00
Five Matrons	137.50
Head Matron and Seamstress	30.00

Total Monthly Salaries 1,147.50

Annual salaries, 4 cottages, 130 boys .. \$13,770.00

The above estimate is made from data bearing on the past and present conditions. It is also on the basis of four cottages (130 boys) being in use rather than three. More than half of these items represent fixed charges that would obtain regardless the number of pupils; and would not be increased were the number of pupils even doubled.

The salaries it will be observed, are modest—in fact, very small when the type of service and the character and qualifications of the helpers are taken into consideration.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS.

For all purposes (Four cottages, 130 boys capacity) for 1918, \$39,180.00 for 1919, \$39,180.00.

IMPERATIVE NECESSITIES FOR 1918-1919.

Repay deficiency in maintenance	\$2,890.29
School Building	25,000.00
Store Room	2,000.00
Laundry	1,800.00
Shoe Hospital Machinery	500.00
	<hr/>
	32,190.29

During the past two years there have been added to the equipment of the Institution a sewer disposal plant, a 50,000 gal. steel tank and pumping outfit and a temporary dairy barn. These were provided for by \$7,000.00 received from the Building Commission under the Bond Act.

PARTIAL INVENTORY OF FARMING ACTIVITIES.

Hogs \$1,567.50

Miss Susan Lytton, Matron, Fourth Cottage.
Mrs. Emma Eagle, Sewing Director.

21 Cattle ----- 1,355.00

One thousand bushels Corn
 Six hundred bushels Irish Potatoes
 Eight hundred bushels Sweet Potatoes
 One hundred and twenty-five bushels Peanuts
 Seventy-five bushels Peas
 Three hundred bushels Oats
 Four hundred gallons Sorghum
 Three hundred and ninety-five gallons Tomatoes
 Two hundred gallons Kraut
 Two hundred and sixty gallons Beans
 One hundred gallons Blackberries
 Ninety quarts Corn
 Two hundred bushels Turnips (in hills)
 Five thousand pounds Cabbage
 Fifty bushels Soy Beans, etc. etc.

SOME EXTRA DEMANDS.

1. The maintenance fund must care for the repair of our buildings.
2. It must replace some badly worn furniture and furnishings.
3. It must carry a sufficient salary budget to enable the institution to keep trained helpers for training boys, and not forcing the training of men for helpers each year.
4. Sunday garb for the boys is a necessity.
5. It must provide food at the increased cost.

SOME FACTS.

1. The institution is no prison. No bars, stripes or guards are used.
2. Our helpers are companions and teachers for the boys. Men of fine moral qualities, whose personal touch is uplifting, and most of whom could demand much better salaries elsewhere.
3. The purpose of the Institution is not to make money, but reclaim lives.

4. When a boy rights about sufficiently to be dependable and trustworthy, he is paroled. Another is taken and a similar constructive work begins anew.

5. Health, moral and religious training is a daily concern.

6. We have but little sickness. The Influenza Epidemic this year is a rare exception. Usually our medicine and doctor bills are mostly for accidents incident to manly contests.

7. Liberty, not license, is the basis of government.

A RECORD.

1. The Institution is ten years old on the 12th of January. During this time hundreds of boys have been steadied on their feet, righted about and are making good in every respect.

2. Total of boys cared for during 1917-18 142

3. Paroled " " 36

4. Discharged " " 1

5. Twenty-six of our paroled boys are in the Army and Navy.

6. A former pupil, Daniel Poplin, gave his life for his country, killed in action July, 29th, 1918.



Statement in Detail of Expenditures for Biennium Nov. 30th 1916 to Nov. 30th 1917

Financial Statement for Fiscal Year Ending Nov. 30th, 1917.

MAINTENANCE FUND.

Salaries and Wages	\$ 9464.31
Provisions and Food	6548.57
Clothing and Furnishings	349.20
Fuel, Light and Water	1528.77

Miss Susan Lytton, Matron, Fourth Cottage.
Mrs. Emma Eagle, Sewing Director.

Freight, Express, Drayage & Office Supplies	235.32
Drugs and Medical Services	172.78
Farm Expenses	1080.77
Provinder	1607.02
Insurance and Interest	554.70
Laundry	203.64
Hardware and Machinery	1036.46
Notes Repaid	14700.00
Repairs and Miscellaneous	1869.35
Sundry Supplies	718.57

\$40069.40

Unpaid Notes 1915-1916	1500.00
------------------------------	---------

\$41569.40

Net Bank Dec. 1st. 1916	\$ 15.78
State Vouchers Deposited	23,000.00
Other Incomes Deposited	2,236.00
Loans Concord National Bank	14,700.00
Overdraft Nov. 30th 1917	116.87

\$40069.40

TOTAL INDEBTEDNESS NOV. 30th 1917.

Unpaid Notes (Concord Nat. Bank)	\$1500.00
Overdraft	116.87

\$1616.87

PERMANENT FUND.

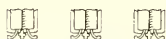
Vouchers were issued on the permanent fund as follows:

Furniture, Furnishings	\$ 1346.47
Freight, Express, Drayage	192.31
Machinery	33.60
Fixtures	310.43

Wages	702.48
Plumbing, Cottage No. 4	535.18
Tower and Tank	3719.58
Deep Well Pump	535.18
Cement, Lime Plaster	447.13
Hardware	204.60
Rough Lumber	232.67
Paint	265.59
Roofing Material	97.89
Miscellaneous	73.77
Wiring Cottage No. 4	124.43
Doors Cottage No. 4	157.35
Sash Cottage No. 4	185.00
Pipe line to new tank	121.72
	<hr/>
	\$9486.23

Summary:

Net Bank, Dec. 1st. 1916	\$ 3921.62
Dep. Feb. 9th. 1917	20.00
Dep. March 3rd. 1917	50.00
Dep. June 22nd 1917, State Voucher	7000.00
Vouchers issued, 1916-1917	\$9486.23
Net Bank and Bank Statement, Dec. 1st 1917	1505.39
	<hr/>
	\$10991.62 \$10991.62



Financial Statement For Fiscal Year Ending Nov. 30th 1918

MAINTENANCE FUND.

Salaries and Wages	\$10212.77
Provisions and Food	6496.54
Clothing and Furnishings	1157.93
Fuel, Light and Water	1842.39
Freight, Express, Drayage & Office Supplies	183.47

Miss Susan Lytton, Matron, Fourth Cottage.
Mrs. Emma Eagle, Sewing Director.

Farm Expenses	1507.27
Provinder	1286.05
Drugs and Medical Services	34.78
Insurance and Rent	548.72
Laundry	263.67
Hardware and Machinery	902.07
Notes Repaid	7000.00
Repairs and Miscellaneous	1686.19
Sundry Supplies	874.31
Total	33996.16
Bank Overdraft Dec. 1st. 1917	116.87
	\$34113.03
State Vouchers Deposited	\$22,500.00
Petty Cash and Sales	3,222.74
Loan Concord National Bank	7,500.00
Bank Overdraft	890.29
	\$34113.03
Unpaid Notes Dec. 1st. 1918	\$2,000.00
Bank Overdraft Dec. 1st. 1918	890.29
Total Indebtedness Dec. 1st. 1918	\$2,890.29



Financial Statement For Fiscal Year Ending Nov. 30th 1918: Septic
Tank, Balance on Tank and Tower Etc.

PERMANENT FUND.

Fixtures	\$138.74
Freight, Express Drayage	16.92
Wages	991.10
Cement and Lime	382.60
Lumber, (Forms etc.)	192.50

Miscellaneous	134.14
Tank and Tower	383.00
Roof	37.70
Plans	30.20
	<hr/>
	\$2330.28
Net Bank Dec. 1st. 1917	\$1505.39
Deposited April 9th, Loan Concord Nat. Bank	1000.00
	<hr/>
Total Receipts	\$2505.39
Vouchers Drawn for 1917-1919	\$2330.28
To Bank Balance Dec. 1st 1918	175.11
	<hr/>
	\$2505.39
Indebtedness Dec. 1st 1918	\$1000.00



Itemized Estimated Maintenance for Four Cottages, 120 Boys, 1918 and
1919, 1919 and 1920,

Salaries and Wages	\$13,770.00
Provisions and Food	10,000.00
Clothing and Furnishings	4000.00
Fuel, Lights and Water	2,600.00
Office Expense, Freight and Express	450.00
Drugs and Medical Supplies	300.00
Repairs and Miscellaneous	4,000.00
Farm Expenses	2,700.00
Insurance and Interest	360.00
Sundry Supplies	700.00
Laundry	300.00
	<hr/>
	\$39,180.00

The School needs a parole officer. The estimate of whose service has not been included in above. A forty thousand dollar appropriation would provide for same. We urge that this provision be made.

Miss Susan Lytton, Matron, Fourth Cottage.
Mrs. Emma Eagle, Sewing Director.

Immediate necessities, outside of an enlargement of capacity to meet the great and pressing demands, are a School Building, Storage Room, Laundry, Shoe Shop equipment, Refrigerating Plant, a Bakery and an Infirmary. These we hope to provide as funds become available. Many of these improvements could be combined in one building if provisions were made at same time. Separately they would cost more.

Miss Susan Lytton, Matron, Fourth Cottage.
Mrs. Emma Eagle, Sewing Director.



ADMINISTRATION AND PERSONNEL

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

J. P. Cook, Chairman, Concord.
Jno. J. Blair, Secretary, Wilmington.
E. P. Wharton, Greensboro.
D. B. Coltrane, Treasurer, Concord.
H. A. Royster, M. D., Raleigh.
R. O. Everett, Durham.
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Mrs. W. N. Reynolds, Winston-Salem.
Mrs. I. W. Faison, Charlotte.
Mrs. T. W. Bickett, Raleigh.
Miss Easdale Shaw, Rockingham.
Executive Committee: J. P. Cook, D. B. Coltrane, Chas.
E. Boger.

STAFF

Chas E. Boger, Superintendent.
Jesse C. Fisher, Printing Director and Relief Cottage
Officer.
W. W. Johnson, Principal of School Department and
Cottage Officer.
W. M. Crook, Assistant Teacher and Relief Cottage
Officer.
G. H. Lawrence, Book-keeper, Band Director, and Cot-
tage Officer.
Thos. V. Talbirt, General Farm Helper.
John Russell, Laundryman, Farm Helper, and Cottage.
Officer.
J. Lee White, Farmer and Relief Cottage Officer.
Zebulon Teeter, General Helper and Cottage Officer.
Hillery Hobby, Dairyman and Cottage Officer.
David Corzine, Night Watchman.
Miss Dora Barnhardt, Matron, Administration.
Miss Eva Greenlee, Matron, First Cottage.
Mrs. Pearl Young, Matron, Second Cottage.
Miss Mary Lattimer, Matron, Third Cottage.
Miss Susan Lytton, Matron, Fourth Cottage.
Mrs. Emma Eagle, Sewing Director.

REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE STONEWALL JACKSON MANUAL TRAINING AND INDUS- TRIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BIENNIUM ENDING DECEMBER 1ST, 1920.

INFORMATION IN GENERAL.

The total number of boys handled during the biennius is 241. Of this number:

68	were paroled
14	were discharged
26	were absent without leave
133	were present Dec. 1st, 1920.

Total	240
-------	-----

You will notice that over one-third of our boys have been paroled or discharged—graduated, if you please. This number, too, from boys throughout the State whom the public schools could not manage, parents could not control, and whom society had practically ostracised. A very large per cent. of these boys have been transformed into citizens worthy of respect and confidence, have allied themselves with the great army of workers, entered some occupation, and become assets to the State.

Health.

There has been practically no sickness at the school during the biennium. A doctor is seldom called except in case of broken arms or accidents incident to manly contests.

Many of our boys had very bad tonsils. Arrangements were made with Dr. Cooper of the State Board of Health to give the entire clinical equipment and five nurses for two days to do this work at the school. The services of Dr. Peeler, of Charlotte, an expert in this line of work, were given gratis to the school. During these two days 34 boys had their tonsils removed. All of them got along nicely and many of them have shown marked improvement since being relieved of diseased tonsils. There are quite a number more who need this work. Some arrangement whereby this work, also dental work, could be done regularly, is a very urgent need. This would, in my judgment, very much increase the tractibility of the boys. There is

no question as to the fact that a sound body has much to do with the conduct of a boy.

Recently a representative of the State Board of Health made an inspection of the conditions at the school. On being informed that our little wooden cottage, known here as our infirmary, was being used for the storage of canned goods, he replied that no finer evidence of the health of the boys could be wanted.

Our boys receive plenty of wholesome food, fresh air, good water, and abundant exercise, all of which contribute to make them healthy and hearty.

Statistics.

The school serves a large portion of the State. While the number of applicants for admission is far in excess of the accommodations at the school, the authorities endeavor to distribute the patronage as much as possible.

The boys who have been enrolled for the biennium have come from the following counties:

Alamance -----	3	Johnson -----	-
Alexander -----	1	Lee -----	3
Anson -----	2	Lenoir -----	4
Beaufort -----	2	Macon -----	1
Brunswick -----	2	Martin -----	1
Buncombe -----	10	McDowell -----	1
Burke -----	4	Mecklenburg -----	27
Cabarrus -----	11	New Hanover -----	17
Caldwell -----	4	Northampton -----	1
Carteret -----	1	Orange -----	4
Caswell -----	1	Pamlico -----	1
Catawba -----	3	Pasquotank -----	3
Cherokee -----	2	Pitt -----	3
Cleveland -----	3	Richmond -----	3
Clay -----	1	Robeson -----	1
Craven -----	5	Rockingham -----	4
Cumberland -----	1	Rewan -----	6
Davidson -----	3	Rutherford -----	2
Duplin -----	1	Sampson -----	1
Durham -----	6	Scotland -----	2
Edgecombe -----	2	Stanly -----	5
Forsyth -----	5	Surry -----	2
Gaston -----	8	Transylvania -----	1
Granville -----	1	Union -----	6
Guilford -----	14	Wake -----	4
Halifax -----	4	Watauga -----	3
Harnett -----	1	Wayne -----	7
Haywood -----	3	Wilkes -----	3
Henderson -----	1	Yadkin -----	1
Hoke -----	2	Yancey -----	2
Iredell -----	6	Polk -----	2
Jackson -----	2		

Total -----63 Counties-----241 Boys.

Average of boys on entrance during biennium -----13.44 years

Average age of boys paroled during biennium -----16.29 years

The following are the offenses for which the boys have been committed:

Aiding in Escape -----	1	Manslaughter -----	2
Assault -----	4	Pointing Loaded Gun -----	1
A. W. D. W. -----	4	Store Breaking -----	17
Arson -----	1	Trespass -----	19
Car Breaking -----	1	Truancy -----	1
Delinquency -----	39	Unruly -----	3
Drunkenness -----	1	Vagrancy -----	7
House Breaking -----	6	Waywardness -----	3
Incorrigibility -----	4	Burglary -----	2
Larceny -----	119	Breaking Probation -----	1
Loafing -----	2	Forgery -----	3

From the above one would expect a rowdy, rough, ungentlemanly set of boys—and such they were, perhaps, in the places from which they came,—but the method of the government of the school is such that a visitor of a few weeks would be a loss to pick the unpromising boy. Manliness and gentlemanly conduct seem to be the goal for which they strive and to which many of them attain.

With reference to environment the boys came to us as follows:

From Cities -----	61
From Towns -----	71
From Factory Districts -----	53
From Rural Districts -----	56

Total -----241

Literary Training

The regular public school course up to the eighth grade is given by competent and experienced instructors. Much stress is laid upon the school department of the institution. The work is pretty thorough and the pupils who complete the seven grades are well grounded in the principles of an elementary education.

In addition to the school facilities each cottage has a small library of good, wholesome books. The boys themselves have established and maintain a current magazine library of the leading monthly and weekly periodicals of the nation. A few of these magazines are contributed by some of our kind-hearted friends.

Debating societies have been organized and weekly debates are held in each cottage. The boys have entire charge of the society work. These exercises consist of readings, declamations, essays, and debates. These societies have proven both helpful and interesting.

Religious Training.

A Sunday School is operated by the officers and matrons of the institution. This meets each Sunday at 10:30 A. M. Our helpers are faithful in the performance of this duty.

Services are held each Sunday at 3:00 P. M. in our Chapel. Ministers from this vicinity of the various denominations conduct these services. Arrangements have been made whereby the Ministerial Association of Charlotte sends one of its members to have charge of the service on each fourth Sunday of the month.

Physical Training.

No greater development takes place at the school than the physical development of the boys. The boys invariably gain in weight after being at the school a short while.

Physical culture exercises and military drills are given daily. The new school building has a fine basement which we soon hope to use as a gymnasium. This is not yet equipped when it is, it will add much to the opportunity for physical training and serve also as a place to work off the surplus energy of the boys during the rough winter days. on the ball field there are a few horizontal bars and swinging rings which function as our out-door gymnasium. The boys enjoy these during the summer months. This equipment should be very much increased.

WHAT THE BOYS DO:

In The Cottages

Three boys are assigned to each cottage to assist the matron in the care of the cottage, the preparation and serving of meals, and the other details that may arise.

Every boy makes his own bed subject to rigid inspection.

While in the cottages the evenings of the boys are occupied as follows:

Monday night—Literary Society.

Tuesday night—Games, etc.

Wednesday night—Magazines.

Thursday night—Games, etc.

Friday night—Prepare Sunday School Lessons.

Saturday night—Baths.

Sunday nights—Singing, Reading, etc.

Each cottage has a phonograph and quite a few games which have been given by the Red Cross, the Concord Junior Circle of Kings Daughters, and other friends of the boys. These serve to furnish entertainment to the boys during off hours.

In The Sewing Room.

The boys are taught to make their overalls, shirts, and overall jackets. Most of the every-day clothes worn at the school are made here. Some of the boys become very efficient in this work. All the mending is done by the boys under the direction and help of the matrons of the cottages.

At The Wash Place.

Monday is wash day and our washing is done in the old style over tubs. Under the direction of an officer 25 or 30 boys carry on at the wash place every week.

In School.

Half the boys are always in school one-half of each day for six days a week. One month in the Spring of the year and a month and a half in the fall the school is suspended and all the boys work outdoors, still cared for and directed by the teachers.

In The Printing Office.

Here you will find 8 or 10 boys setting type for the "Uplift," or printing blanks and stationery for the school and office.

In The Wood-Shop.

Another group can be found here learning the use of tools, making tables, repairing tools and furniture or doing jobs about the place. Under the direction of Mr. A. R. Johnson this department rendered valuable service to the school. Mr. Johnson's health failed and a suitable man has not been secured for the place. As a consequence the shop is temporarily suspended.

At The Dairy, and Among the Pigs and Chickens.

Some 8 or 10 boys under the direction of an officer attend to the dairy and they are kept busily engaged with the milking, feeding and general care of the cows. We have 19 cows, 12 heifers, and one bull in our herd.

The care of the hogs and chickens devolves on the dairy boys. To get some idea of what is being done in this department the following figures are given:

Meat slaughtered last year—4,986 pounds.

For slaughter this year—39 hogs.

The number of pounds of meat for this year will be somewhat larger than last.

For the 11 months, January to November, 1920, 8,203 gallons of milk and 1,456.5 pounds of butter have been produced. (The boys drink almost whole milk.) During the same length of time our hens produced 9,088 eggs.

On The Farm.

Here the farmer has 8 to 10 boys engaged in all kinds of farm work and the care of the stock. A garden force is made up from boys of the work line and part of the barn boys. In other words the garden is partly cared for by these boys.

The following articles and amounts have been harvested from the farm and garden this year:

Farm.	Garden.
Corn, cribbed -----2112 bus.	Beans, green -----7431 lbs.
Oats, threshed ----- 92 bus.	Cabbage, green -----10,309 lbs.
Wheat, threshed ----- 34 bus.	Greens, rape salad ----1101 lbs.
Hay, leguminous ----- 36 tons	Squash -----589 lbs.
Stover, shredded corn-- 85 tons	Pumpkins -----2190 lbs.
Hay, sorghum cane ----18 tons	Tomatoes (sold) ----- 368 lbs.
Sweet Potatoes ----- 725 bus.	Tomatoes (Sold) ----- 110 doz.
Irish Potatoes ----- 180 bus.	Corn, roasting ears -- 865 doz.
Peanuts ----- 90 bus.	Cucumbers ----- 446 doz.
Peas -----100 bus.	Canteloups -----2500
Soy beans ----- 8 bus.	Water Melons -----1000
Beans, Valentine seed 4 bus.	

Fresh tomatoes were used by the school during the entire season.

In Our Band.

In the fall of 1919 the King's Daughters of Concord gave the school a set of genuine Conn band instruments, 16 in number. A band instructor was secured and with an hour's practice each day for two or three months a real

band was developed at the school. The services of the band have been in demand for public speakings, land sales, etc., in this and other surrounding counties.

Odds and Ends.

Aside from the boys details to the various departments mentioned above there are yet one or more details to be assigned work. These are the small boys. They are the vegetable gatherers, the yard cleaners, the leaf rakers, etc. It is right much of a task to find suitable work for them. These boys assist on the farm or wherever needed.

In all our activities at the school our work is very much handicapped by reason of the fact that as soon as a boy is trained in any department so that he would begin to be an asset to the school work, that boy is paroled and some new boy takes his place. This handicap is felt in every department. Boys come to us who know nothing of farm work, for instance; they are not on speaking acquaintance with the tools and language of the farm. A boy reared on the farm unconsciously absorbs as first knowledge things which to other boys are problems. Just as much so as a child reared in a French family speaks French with no hesitation, but when placed in a German family finds himself unable to converse and hard pressed even to achieve the ability.

This fact militates greatly in figuring out profits made by the school. The real object of the school is the training of boys, not making profits. Were it otherwise, there might be a temptation to get rid of the unproductive and retain too long the fellow that proves himself profitable.

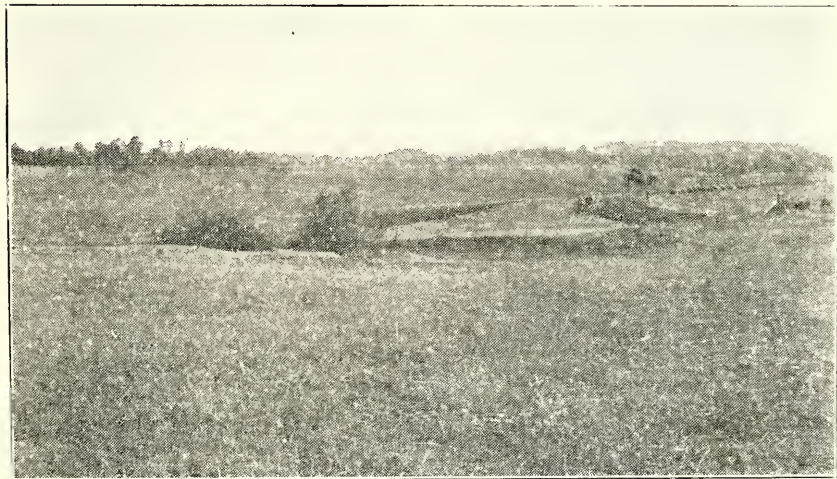
The school endeavors to send forth as its finished product a boy, healthy and clean, one that has learned the importance of obedience, the value of industry, the necessity of truth and honor—one who believes in himself and the possibilities of his own endeavors.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Despite the strictest economy, the school was not able to live within its maintenance appropriation for the bien-nium. No one, thoroughly conversant with the work of the school, and the conditions through which it has passed, would even expect it to accomplish this impossible feat.



Campus View---Chapel and Administration Building.



A 75-Acre Field---Tractor.



GENERAL SUMMARY

1918-19.

Expenditures -----	\$38,575.39
Receipts -----	34,125.2'
Deficit -----	\$ 4,450.16

1919-20.

Expenditures -----	\$44,593.01
Receipts -----	34,185.14
Deficit -----	\$10,407.87

Total Deficit for Biennium ----- \$14,858.03

An itemized statement of expenditures and receipts was given in the budget for 1918-19. The following is an itemized statement of the expenditures for 1919-20:

Salaries and Wages.

Officers and Matrons -----	\$13,075.71
Extra Labor -----	684.44
Services -----	1,545.00
Total -----	\$15,305.15

Food.

Bread -----	\$2,789.43
Flour -----	458.27
Meal -----	850.80
Cereals -----	299.39
Meat -----	584.70
Lard -----	570.60
Beans -----	450.59
Syrup -----	576.43
Canned Goods -----	246.15
Cheese -----	135.77
Sugar -----	376.38
Coffee -----	149.08
Fruits and Vegetables -----	195.46
Pepper and Relishes -----	118.31
Salmon and Fish -----	350.40
Miscellaneous -----	228.08
Ice -----	34.54

Total ----- \$8,414.38

Clothing

Shoes and Lacings -----	\$ 725.43
Socks -----	76.45
Union Suits -----	132.23
Leather -----	106.80
Shirting -----	271.40
Denim -----	407.90
Thread -----	46.71
Miscellaneous -----	46.49

Total ----- \$1,813.41

Telegraph, Telephone and Travel Expenses.

Telegraph -----	\$ 21.00
Telephone -----	108.00
Travel Expenses -----	161.78

Total ----- \$290.88

Dry Goods

Sheets -----	\$188.81
Pillow Cases -----	11.35
Towels -----	31.50
Miscellaneous -----	17.40

Total ----- \$249.06

Extraordinary Repairs.

Water -----	\$ 181.64
Electricity -----	194.17
Sewer -----	28.80
Garage and Other Repairs -----	653.00

Total ----- \$1,057.61

Live Stock

Live Stock -----	\$383.00
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Seeds

Seeds -----	\$457.67
-------------	----------

Guano

Guano -----	\$1,042.60
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Fuel, Light and Power

Coal -----	\$2,255.37
Wood -----	180.00
Oil -----	166.57
Gasoline -----	540.72
Electricity -----	572.34
Miscellaneous -----	364.00

Total ----- \$4,079.00

Laundry and Toilet Articles

Laundry -----	\$ 456.69
Soap -----	187.42
Cleanser -----	33.10
Washing Powder -----	95.90
Toilet Paper -----	268.00
Miscellaneous -----	21.00

Total ----- \$1,062.11

Stationery, Books, Etc.

Postage -----	\$ 21.86
Office Supplies -----	169.15
School Book Supplies -----	110.88
Miscellaneous -----	41.03

Total ----- \$343.53

Medicine, Doctor Bills and Disinfectant

Medical Services -----	\$109.00
Medicine -----	88.01
Disinfectant -----	459.60
Insecticide -----	98.15
Miscellaneous -----	56.10

Total ----- \$811.46

Sundry Supplies

Brooms -----	\$ 48.50
Buckets -----	16.85
Dishes -----	55.86
Furniture -----	58.50
Furnishings -----	654.02
Brushes -----	102.40
Miscellaneous -----	155.10

Total ----- \$1,091.23

Feeds

Hulls and Meal -----	\$1,691.80
Ready Mixed -----	1,055.17
Shipped Stuff For Hogs -----	714.12
Hay and Oats -----	42.30
Poultry Feeds -----	64.85
Total -----	<u>\$3,568.24</u>

Roofing and Paints

Roofing -----	\$130.38
Paints -----	6.55
Building Supplies -----	5.00
Total -----	<u>\$141.93</u>

Farm Hardware, Repairs, Etc.

Tools -----	\$ 56.95
Implements -----	394.25
Furnishings -----	302.70
Smith Work -----	109.10
Wagon Repairs -----	108.20
Gears -----	10.45
Miscellaneous -----	103.85
Total -----	<u>\$1,085.51</u>

Print Shop Supplies

Print Shop Supplies -----	\$510.08
---------------------------	----------

Insurance

Insurance -----	\$414.60
-----------------	----------

Interest

Interest -----	\$713.30
----------------	----------

General Miscellaneous

Ford Car -----	\$658.27
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Petty Cash

Freight, Express, Postage, Travel ex- penses, etc. -----	<u>\$1,100.00</u>
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Grand Total ----- \$44,593.01

WHY OUR MAINTENANCE MUST BE INCREASED.

An Impossibility

An appropriation of anything like \$25,000 for 100 boys and \$175 per capita for all over 100 boys, cannot possibly care for the expense of running the school. Our county government allows the jailor 70 cents per day for feeding each person confined there, or a total per capita of \$225.50 for the simple feeding of the prisoners; all other expenditures such as doctor bills, housing equipment, water and lights rents, repairs, etc., are paid from entirely separate funds. Our per capita must hire the teachers and helpers, pay the doctor and medicine bills, buy the clothes and the food, furnish the replacements in kitchen, dormitory, dining-room, and sitting room. It must pay, too, the insurance and repairs on our buildings, repairs to our machinery, electric line, and water line, and pay for any added equipment to our farm and the necessary feed and care of the stock.

A Duty.

The maintenance must pay more in salaries than was paid the last biennium. There were no strikes or walk-outs but the negro boy who rolled sand received much more than some of our best men. The daily wages of the masons almost equalled a week's wage—that week, too, consisting of seven days.

An Obligation.

The boys should have a distinct Sunday garb—suit, cap, and shoes. The work and worth of the day should be emphasized and dignified by a complete change of apparel; we have never been able to do this. Our number of uniforms is not nearly sufficient and this deficiency is increasing as our numbers increase. Our every day apparel is overalls and jacket.

Two Outstanding Necessities.

Our electric line 3 1-2 miles in length must be repaired, new poles placed, and some wiring done.

Our main water lines, put down when this institution commenced, are only two inch piping. These lines should be replaced with much larger pipe so that hydrants might be attached to give better fire protection. We have no protection except chemical extinguishers.

Needed Repairs.

Our buildings have stood the weather and usage of ten years and must have repairs or some one will be blamed for negligence. This request has been made before, but with an appropriation which will not meet immediate needs it could not be done. It is not right for these buildings to deteriorate for lack of repairs.

With the enlargement of the school our septic tank must be increased.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF PERMANENT FUND.

School Building and Railroad Siding.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Biennium of 1918-1920

Expenditures -----	\$50,081.80
Receipts -----	43,279.71

Deficit ----- \$ 6,082.09

The following is an itemized statement of expenditures for the biennium 1918-1920:

Labor.

Plasterers -----	\$ 1,059.00
Masons -----	5,723.59
Carpenters -----	3,696.90
Painters -----	735.24
Miscellaneous -----	365.00

Total ----- \$11,579.73

Materials

Building Stone -----	\$ 1,859.37
Cement -----	1,318.35
Lime -----	567.66
Brick -----	7,126.58
Mortar Color -----	330.38
Lumber -----	10,742.08
Sand -----	981.60
Steel -----	777.77
Paint -----	498.55
Hardware -----	879.42
Concrete Stone -----	382.79
Plaster -----	976.70
Furnishings -----	365.00
Miscellaneous Supplies -----	100.54

Total ----- \$26,906.79

Contractual Services

Plumbing -----	\$1,377.05
Heating -----	2,872.93
Roofing -----	1,484.88
Architect -----	1,000.00
Wiring -----	315.00
Builders Commission -----	1,000.00
Railroad Siding -----	1,433.40
Total -----	<u>\$9,483.26</u>

Transportation.

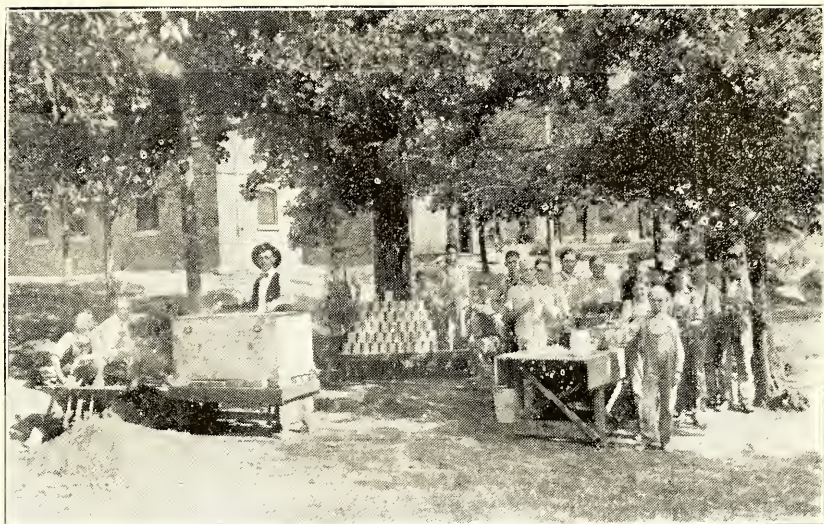
Transportation -----	\$473.65
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General Miscellaneous

Note incurred in previous biennium --	\$1,000.00
Interest -----	638.37
Total -----	<u>\$1,638.37</u>

Grand Total ----- \$50,081.80

In addition to the deficit given above, the cost of the water, sewer, electrical connections and contractual work still to be paid are estimated to cost \$2,000.00.



Canning Scene.



Institutional Band.

PERMANENT EQUIPMENT.

Aside from cottages to double the capacity of the school at once, we need some more industries started here to give employment to the increased number of boys.

A laundry would not only help to give employment to the boys, but would relieve the boys of much drudgery and inconvenience in rough weather. It would, too, save the school \$40 per month in the matter of laundering the sheets, linen, etc., of the school.

A bakery would employ another detail of boys and relieve the school of an expense of \$250 a month. The boys eat light bread for breakfast each day in the week and on Sundays this bread is served at each of the other meals.

A small weather-beaten shanty used years ago by a quarry company as a commissary now serves as our store-room and meat house. The proper handling of the supplies, meat and vegetables of the school demands a refrigerating plant. There has already been placed in this shelter over 5,000 pounds of meat. The meat is placed on shelves built one above the other in a corner of this building; the dampness in rainy weather collects on the meat and tends to sour it. This tumble-down building is not fitted for the purpose for which it is used.

The school being three miles from the nearest railroad station, the item of hauling all materials necessary in the construction of the buildings and up-keep of the school is quite large. The main line of the Southern runs within one-fourth of a mile from the school. A siding has been granted the officials of the school, but the necessary expense to put this siding in operation has been estimated by the Southern's Civil Engineer at \$1,500.

The need of an auto truck to carry our vegetables to market and bring back our supplies, is greatly felt.

Our shoe repairing is done in cobbler style. This is an item. Some one of our officers is usually the main cobbler. A repair shop would enable us to mend more carefully and lengthen the life of the shoes.

The local veterinary pronounces our herd of cattle the best in the County. We have bred up our cows till they

attract the lovers of good cattle. Many of them are heifers. The school has never had a dairy barn; our cows are kept in a part of the stock barn. No permanent or sanitary arrangements have been made for them. A dairy barn would enable the school to handle the milk in a more sanitary and, perhaps, economical way.

Ever since the printing office was opened, a cry for a Linotype machine has come up from that office. The demand for operators for this machine, coupled with our present available printing equipment, suggests that the school should train boys in this line of work. Aside from the opportunity this would afford for the training of the boys, the need for this machine is constantly being increased on account of the publication of our school paper and ever increasing amount of blanks, stationery, etc., used by the school office.

SOME LETTERS FROM PAROLED BOYS.

March 15, 1920.

My Dear Mr. Boger:

I received your letter and was very well pleased to hear from you, and much more pleased to hear that the school is as ever "that model institution of discipline," surpassing in my estimation. that of the Army, my thoughts are constantly of the school, and I must say that this is the case with a couple of the boys, only yesterday I received a letter from Fred Costan, stating that he was well, and enjoying the best of times on the German Rhine. He begged me to give you his address, so that you could write him. He specifically states that in no wise has his interest in the "J. T. S." subsided. His address to-wit: Private Fred Costan, Zone Major's Office, Kries Neuwied, Neuwied, Germany. I also received a letter from Joe Williams, of Rocky Mount, some time hence, and according to his letter, he is doing fine. I say so without any sense of exaggeration at all, Mr. Boger, that yours is the model of all character "molders." I clearly remember the many "lickings" I received, and know how disgusted I would become, how homesick I would get, how I swore I would get even with all those that wielded the rod, but how I thank you all for the many corrective measures taken. I realize the benefits of them. Supposing cigarettes was an allowance at the school, I too, might have the habit of using them now. But how I thank you all now, that I never had the opportunity to learn and acquire this habit.

How is the school in general, Mr. Boger? Some of these days I am sure going to visit you. I wonder if I would be allowed to live just like one of the boys for a couple of days, go to bed promptly, say my prayers like the rest, and know good and well that unless silence is my by-word until morning, I know what to expect. Can you beat the wonderful system we had in those days? I am always thinking of them. I want to come and shake hands with all of the boys, tell them not to ever get discouraged, stick up for the right, obey orders, and their reward will be "a suit of civvies" and a parole. I hated to leave the school. How I longed to stay with you. I remember the warm

grasp of friendship you gave me that day at the station upon my departure. There is where I made my vow, that always would I be one of the most ardent of the supporters of the "Good ole' Jackson Training School."

Has the Uplift resumed it's publication yet? Just as soon as it does, let me know and I will enter my subscription for five years. I want to read about the school. I am a booster of it, and I want to know what is going on. I want to read the cottage notes, how the "chicken force" beat the "barn force" in baseball, etc. How many boys have you now, Mr. Boger? And are many from Wilmington?

I am mighty glad to say that I have fully recovered from the effects of my case of the "flu" now, and am in the best of health and spirits, just like an old J. T. S. boy, eh?

Well, Mr. Boger, having to mount guard soon, I must fain close for this time, with many regards for you, your family, the officers and their families and all of the boys,

I beg to remain,

Very sincerely yours,

S. C. B. MERRITT,

U. S. Army.

Williamston, N. C., Nov. 9, 1920.

My dear friend:

I am awfully sorry I have not written you before, because I have been tied up in school and hotel work together, and I don't have much time to write anyone.

I am still at the hotel and everybody likes me, as well as my manners. They say I am the best, well behaved boy that has been in this hotel. Only last week Mr. Lipscomb gave me five dollars for being nice and kind to everybody.

I am getting along fine in school. We had a test on arithmetic yesterday and I haven't heard from that test. We are going to have a geography test tomorrow.

I have some winter and summer clothes and a nice overcoat, and everything I need.

I don't know for sure that I will be up there Christmas, but I am going to try to be there. Well, so long, write again real soon.

Your true friend,

JAMES K. GLENN.

Lexington, N. C., Nov. 6, 1920.

Dear Mr. Boger:

This is the first chance I have had to give you a report of myself since I wrote you last, and that has been about three years ago.

The reason for me not writing was not because I didn't want to, but it was because of our family affairs and if you knew them you would understand the reason clearly.

Now Mr. Boger, the family is all together and we are getting alone fine. I don't mean to tell you anything in this letter but the truth and now, since I have the chance, while I am near I am going to tell you as much of myself as I can.

After I came home we lived at Winston for about four months and then we all went to father. He had a good job and everything ready and made comfortable for us. It was too late in the year then for me to start to school, so I worked until the next fall. Then I entered high school as a freshman and have stuck to it ever since and have passed all my subjects with good averages. I have learned to like school and the only thing I would give it up for is home. This year I am a senior and will graduate in June. Next fall I expect to go to the University and take up the study of law.

Now that I have told you about what I was doing I suppose I must tell in what ways I have lived up to my parole. Of course, you know that I haven't written according to agreement, but that, I don't consider as entirely my fault, but I will admit one thing that is my fault, and that is I have taken up the use of tobacco in the form of a pipe. I thought I would tell you this, as I consider it only fair.

The reason I am here now is because we were given this week off from school and I thought I would visit my relatives. I would like awful well to visit the J. T. S., but I'm going home tomorrow, so that I can be back in school Monday for I don't like to miss school any more than I can help. But if I go anywhere next summer, I am coming down to see the old place, for really, Mr. Boger, I now appreciate and realize what the school really did for me and now if I had those years to go over and my choice of what I wanted to do I would take them over at the same place and under you and Mr. Isenhour.

Now I only wish I had more time to write you a long and better letter, but my time is limited and I'm trying to write as much as possible and as quickly as possible.

Now, Mr. Boger, if you never hear from me again or see me again, remember that I appreciate the treatment and training I received from the school and the morning I left the school I had only one thing in mind, and that was to make good, and I'm doing my best.

Hoping this finds you and your family in the best of health, I still remain,

Sincerely,

O'DELL GREGORY.

Wednesday, 3 P. M., October 27, 1920.

Camp Dix, Trenton, N. J.

Supt. Chas. E. Boger:

Mr. Boger, Dear Sir:

I will endeavor to drop you a few lines so as to let you hear from me.

I am now stationed up here in New Jersey and I certainly do miss the "Old North State," in many ways. How are all of the "old boys" getting along? I hope none are "running away" for I am sure by me not running away is one thing which helped me get my parole. So give them all my regards and tell them to "stick to it," and their day will soon come for them to be paroled.

I expect to soon be home on a furlough and then I will try to come to Concord, so as to see the school and my old home. I have gained many friends since I came in the army, and really, I like the life fine. We have a chance to go to school and take any course we choose.

Parks Johnson and Carl Conrad are in my division and I see "Shotgun" often. He is in the infantry. Some soldiering. Well, I must bring this to a close. Please answer soon.

Respectfully your friend,

E. C. O. STEEN.

Co. A, 2nd Field Signal Bat.,

Camp Dix, Trenton, N. J.

August 2, 1920.

Mr. Chas. E. Boger,
Care of Jackson Training School,
Concord, N. C.,

Dear Mr. Boger:

Am writing you a few lines to see if it is possible to get an answer from you. I wrote you a letter about a month ago, but have received no answer as yet. I would sure be glad to hear from you.

I am still working with the same firm, and I want you all to know I am always making an honest living. You need not have any fear of me, Mr. Boger, and as for the Jackson Training School. I can never thank you all enough for you did for me. Had it not been for that school I might have been a downcast for the rest of my life. I will always be thankful to you and your officers of the school.

I wonder how the old place looks now. Wish I was able to see you all again, but at present all of us are needed here. Have you finished the new school building yet? And are you playing any ball this summer?

How is my brother getting along? I surely hope he is behaving himself. Mr. Boger, do you mind telling me when you think he will be able to come home?

Well, my old pal, Ralph, left me and went to Petersburg, Va., but he is working and getting along nicely.

Give all my best regards and let me hear from you real soon.

ONE OF YOUR BOYS,

SAM A. PHILLIPS,

510 N. 4th Street, Wilmington, N. C.

P. S.—Don't eat too many watermelons. I know most you have lots of them.

Kings Mountain, N. C., April 21, 1920.

Dear Mr. Boger:

I hope you don't think that I am in trouble and not doing what I promised, but I don't want you to think that.

I have a pretty good job now and am going to stick to it. I am making eighteen dollars a week now to start off, but

I will make more pretty soon, just as I learn and get straightened out good.

I saw Mr. Johnson on the train and he talked to us awhile till we got to Harrisburg and he had to get off there. I guess he is back teaching school now. Mr. Boger, I appreciated your kindness and what you did for me. I expect I would have been dead if I had stayed here. I smoked so many cigarettes and stayed away at night, but now I don't think anything about that. You sure have been some good. I haven't been here quite long enough to realize it, but I know a lot about it. So tell all of the boys I am feeling good and am in good health and hope they are the same. Goodbye.

FRED.



Newly Completed School Building.



Setting-Up Exercises. 133 Boys.

SEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

STONEWALL JACKSON MANUAL
TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

CONCORD, NORTH CAROLINA

To the Governor and Board of Trustees
For the Biennium Ending November 30, 1922

ADMINISTRATION AND PERSONNEL

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

- J. P. COOK, Chairman, Concord.
MISS EASDALE SHAW, Vice-Chairman, Rockingham.
JOHN J. BLAIR, Secretary, Raleigh.
D. B. COLTRANE, Treasurer, Concord.
E. P. WHARTON, Greensboro.
H. A. ROYSTER, M. D., Raleigh.
R. O. EVERETT, Durham.
HERMAN CONE, Greensboro.
MRS. W. H. S. BURGWYN, Raleigh.
MRS. A. L. COBLE, Statesville.
MRS. T. W. BICKETT, Raleigh.
MRS. W. N. REYNOLDS, WINSTON.
MRS. I. W. FAISON, Charlotte.

STAFF

CHAS. E. BOGER, Superintendent.
JESSE C. FISHER, Assistant Superintendent.
MISS VERNIE GOODMAN, Secretary to the Superintendent and
Musical Director.
R. C. SHAW, Printing Director and Cottage Officer.
LEON GODOWN, Printing Director and Cottage Officer.
J. LEE WHITE, Farmer and Cottage Officer.
T. V. TALBIRT, Assistant Farmer and Cottage Officer.
J. H. HOBBY, Dairyman and Cottage Officer.
A. C. GROOVER, Shoe Hospital and Cottage Officer.
H. D. SPAUGH, Baker and Cottage Officer.
R. B. CLOER, Shop Foreman and Cottage Officer.
JOHN RUSSELL, Laundryman and Cottage Officer.
W. W. JOHNSON, Teacher and Cottage Officer.
W. M. CROOK, Teacher and Cottage Officer.
MISS EVA GREENLEE, Teacher.
MRS. THOS. B. DUCKETT, Teacher.
T. L. GRIER, Military-Athletic Director and Cottage Officer.
C. P. WILSON, Boys' Accountant and Cottage Officer.
WILLIAM WHITE, Steward, Poultryman and Cottage Officer.
GUY ALEXANDER, Cottage Officer and General Helper.
GUY HUDSON, Cottage Officer and General Helper.
A. J. HORTON, Cottage Officer and General Helper.
SAMUEL KENNETT, Cottage Officer and General Helper.
D. A. CORZINE, Night Watchman.
GEORGE CANNON, Night Watchman.
MRS. PEARL YOUNG, Cottage Matron.
MRS. GUY HUDSON, Cottage Matron.
MRS. R. B. CLOER, Cottage Matron.
MRS. M. W. FETZER, Cottage Matron.
MRS. MATTIE FITZGERALD, Cottage Matron.
MRS. A. C. GROOVER, Cottage Matron.
MISS LALLA TEAGUE, Cottage Matron.
MISS DORA BARNHARDT, Cottage Matron.
MISS AUPHA WRENN, Cottage Matron.
MISS MARY P. LATTIMER, Cottage Matron.
MISS HATTIE FULLER, Cottage Matron.
MRS. EMMA EAGLE, Sewing Director.

*To The Governor and Board of Trustees of the Stonewall Jackson
Manual Training and Industrial School.*

GREETINGS:

That you may have some concrete knowledge of the work accomplished by the Stonewall Jackson Manual Training and Industrial School during the past biennium, that you may know what success has attended the plans laid for the progress of the institution, and that you may better know how to plan for its future work, these facts have been tabulated for your inspection. While a report of this kind is prepared primarily for the information of his Excellency and the Board, yet it will also furnish information to the friends of the institution and all others desiring information concerning the school.

This report will give something of the details of the working of the institution together with a review of the work done in the various departments for the biennium, and also set forth the most pressing needs of the Institution.

With the hope that at least some of the purposes for which this report has been compiled may be realized, I beg to submit the same.

Very respectfully,
Chas. E. Boger,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE STONEWALL JACKSON MANUAL TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BIENNIUM ENDING DECEMBER 1st, 1922

The school is located on a high rocky ridge along the National Highway 4 miles South of Concord and 18 miles North of Charlotte. This ridge has been long known as Rocky Ridge. The elevation here is about 700 feet above the sea level. The peculiar rock formation everywhere to be seen gives the place the name. There are numerous huge boulders scattered over the surface of the ground and underneath, one meets with ledge after ledge of the same texture as the surface rock. These rocks dropped here and there over the surface adds to, rather than mars the artistic appearance of the landscape.

Health.

The location is evidently a healthy one. The school since its beginning, thirteen years ago has never had an epidemic of sickness save the flu. Doctors have never been a serious need of the school. The elevation and the climate peculiar to the Piedmont Section seems to give health and vigor to those who are here.

Boys invariably gain in weight after a few months stay at the school.

The health record obtained at the School does not mean that there are no calls for attention by the boys. During the month of October, not an unusual month, there were 338 boys treated for various ailments at the office. These ailments were about as follows—tooth ache, headache, sore feet, sores on leg, poison ivy, cut or mashed finger, sprained ankle, feeling bad, etc.

The policy of the school is to keep the boys well rather than cure them when sick.

The Beginning.

The school was opened on the 12th of January 1909. The King's Daughters of N. C. erected the first cottage home on a 298 acre tract of land donated by the citizens of Concord, and Worth Hatch, of Burlington N. C., was the first boy to receive shelter and guidance in this home. Both the school and The King's Daughters glory in the fact that this first boy returned to his home and became an active factor in its community life. Since that time hundreds of boys have been sheltered here until they were steadied upon their feet and then returned to their homes to become active and useful citizens of the State. Twelve cot-

tage homes now adorn our campus, giving accommodations to 360 boys. Six of these homes have been built by the various counties of the State. Mecklenburg Cottage home was built by funds donated by the citizens of town and county. Five other cottages have been erected by the County Commissioners of the following counties:

Guilford, Durham, Rockingham, Gaston, and Rowan-Iredell. The Commissioners of Robeson County have authorized the building of the seventh County Cottage.

The phenomenal growth of the School is largely due to the donations received from the liberal-minded people of the State.

Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Roth, of Elkin, furnished \$3500 to erect an industrial building in which is located the electric shoe shop, printing office, woodworking shop, and space for the storage of lumber and supplies.

A beautiful chapel has been built of rough granite costing \$6500 and later a granite memorial bridge has been constructed across the National Highway, connecting the Chapel grounds with the School campus. These also are the gifts of the King's Daughters. Over the bridge is an electric sign thirty two feet in length, in the form of an arch, which reads—"Stonewall Jackson Training School for Boys." The letters in the sign are 14 inches high and contain in all 410 lights. The sign can be read by parties approaching the bridge from either direction. This sign is the gift of T. H. Webb, Concord, N. C.

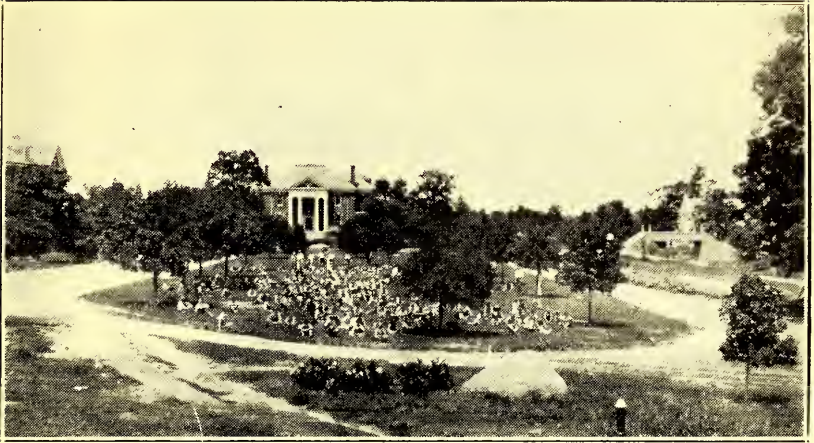
Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Reynolds, of Winston-Salem, gave \$1000 toward the erection of a stock barn.

An artistic granite Pavilion costing \$4000, the gift of Mr. J. E. Latham, of Greensboro, has been constructed. The Pavilion contains rest rooms, lavatories, drinking fountain, band instrument room on the first floor and a band stand for evening concerts above.

Mr. Caesar Cone, of Greensboro, furnished material to make the work uniforms for the boys since the opening of the School. Since the death of Mr. Cone, Mr. Bernard M. Cone, in memory of his brother continues this contribution. A bequest of \$1000 was left the school by Mr. Caesar Cone, Greensboro, N. C., and one of \$200 by Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, Charlotte, N. C. These are the only bequests ever received by the School.

A new school building erected contains school rooms, an auditorium and rooms for library, barber shop, dental office and an indoor gymnasium room.

The complete furnishing of the auditorium costing about \$2500 was the gift of Mr. Joseph F. Cannon, of Concord, N. C.



MELON FEAST ON CAMPUS.



GATHERING THE RUDIMENTS.

The other special rooms in this building are awaiting equipment.

Messrs. Julian S. Carr, of Durham, and T. J. Fetzner, of Wadesboro, have been regular contributors to the School's needs.

Our administration building erected by the State was destroyed by fire on the morning of Sept. 8th, 1922. A few days later a friend of the School was found in the person of Mrs. J. W. Cannon, of Concord, who donated fifty thousand dollars for its replacement and enlargement. The new building will more adequately serve the purpose of the School than the old one.

Fire protection has been provided by the laying of six inch and eight inch water mains and the placing of hydrants in easy reach of all the buildings.

An underground wiring system has been installed for campus lighting.

A modern dairy barn with two silos, equipped for the housing of forty cows has been erected.

Two brick structures have been erected. One of these contains the store room for supplies for the School and a cold storage plant. The other the bakery and laundry.

Mrs. A. L. Coble, of Statesville, recently gave two young Percheron horses, for farm purposes.

The reclamation of the farm lands has been wonderful.

No. buildings now on campus	24
Value of buildings and equipment	\$523,333.28
Value of land	55000.00
No acres of land	330
No. pupils	360.

Purpose.

The object of the School is to give opportunity to the underprivileged and the overprivileged boy. To take the unrestrained and the uncontrollable and teach them the joy and the greatness of ruling their own spirits.

Most of the boys who enter here are those on whom all the agencies of society have been tried and failed. The schools have done their best and have closed their doors in their faces. The Church and the Sunday School has failed to impress them with their great fundamental truths—oftentimes the probation officer has had his day but has failed in accomplishment and the citizenship of the community in which they reside class them as worthless, hopeless, beyond reclamation, etc.

The work of the Jackson Training School is to take this lazy worthless bunch of boys, many of them steeped in the poison of nicotine from cigarettes, untrustworthy, untruthful, still more of

them ignorant, dirty and neglected, and to help them catch a vision of what they can become. Its work is to teach them to be decent in person, speech and act. To teach them to speak the truth, to be industrious, to obey God and be a man.

How.

By giving the boy a good clean cottage home and making him feel that we expect him to do nothing that would bring discredit upon that home. If there is one controlling idea in the conduct of the Stonewall Jackson Manual Training and Industrial School it is the home idea. Each cottage has a cottage father and a cottage mother who live with the boys in the home. The boys look to these homes for their meals, their clothes, much of their pleasure their care and comfort. They pride themselves upon its appearance and reputation. The boys help to keep the home and to make it comfortable for those who occupy it. The ideals of this home in conduct and appearance, are high. Much is expected of the boys in these homes. Obedience, orderliness, neatness, and manliness are required and are most usually given. One sometimes allows those with whom he is dealing to give the worst, because the person in question does not expect and demand better. This is true of the home and it is also true of the school. Those in charge by their training, experiences and temperament know how to be exacting yet fair and just. A look in on the boys of one of our cottage homes will convince any one that the boys have caught the idea. It is a home and the home spirit can be seen and felt.

ITS ACTIVITIES. RELIGIOUS, INTELLECTUAL AND INDUSTRIAL.

1st Religious.

The School requires every boy to be present at Sunday School at 10:30 on each Sunday and that he know something about the lesson. Sickness of course, excuses his absence. Father goes to Sunday School and knows his lesson just the same as the boy, from the cottage home. One night each week from 7 to 8 o'clock is given over to the study of the Sunday School lesson. The house father and his boys study together. Our boys are bright in their classes and there is evidence that they enjoy it too. Each session of the school department is opened by Bible reading and a prayer. If a stranger should chance to be strolling on our campus at eight o'clock some evening he would hear 360 boys who upon bended knee, repeat in concert in their cottage home, The Lord's Prayer. A few minutes are generally taken for silent, personal devotion immediately afterward. Bible



A CRACK TEAM.



WINNING BALL TEAM IN ACTION.

reading is a daily custom and its teachings are impressed by precept and example.

On each Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock the boys assemble in the chapel or auditorium and some minister from Concord or from surrounding country or nearby town preaches for them. A different man preaches each Sunday. Two days a week, 15 minutes is taken off the time allotted to each school section in order to practice with the boys the songs for the Sunday Services.

Practically every minister who comes out, comments on the real good singing done by the boys.

Christmas, Thanksgiving and Easter services are held and each is celebrated with appropriate exercises.

Second—Educational.

All the boys attend school one half day for six days each week. A vacation of a month or more in the fall and about the same time in the spring, is taken off to break the monotony.

Our school has not attempted as yet to do much High School work. A thorough teaching of the grades of the Public School course is the aim. Many of our boys have never had much opportunity in school and hence are backward in their studies. Some of them make great progress in the short time spent at the School and go away pretty well grounded in the rudiments of a public school education. The School has never had a boy that it was not able to teach to read and write a little. There are now four teachers in our School and two more will be added soon. We now have two men and two lady teachers. The primary grade here does not mean the small boy. You sometimes find some of our largest pupils in the primary grade.

Public entertainments are given by the School at which the boys read essays, declaim, and debate.

In each cottage the boys conduct a literary society. They elect their own officers and run their own society. A weekly program consists of two readings, two declaimers and four debaters. Some real good work is done in these societies and the boys at the School are usually able to express themselves intelligently when called upon. The society maintains a current magazine library for each cottage. The boys contribute liberally to this work and with the aid of some thoughtful and great hearted friends each cottage home has as its reading matter the latest and best magazines for boys. These the boys enjoy very much and oftentimes evidences of their reading and study of them can be seen in their debates.

Physical.

The daily semi-military and physical drills keep the boys in good physical condition. Our boys are usually fairer and fatter than they were when they came. Parents are delighted to see the marked change in the physical condition. Play is a part of our program as well as work and when properly mixed, the mixture takes the dullness out of "Jack."

INDUSTRIAL.

Space will forbid the mention of all our industrial activities, a few of them are mentioned so as not to do violence to our conscience.

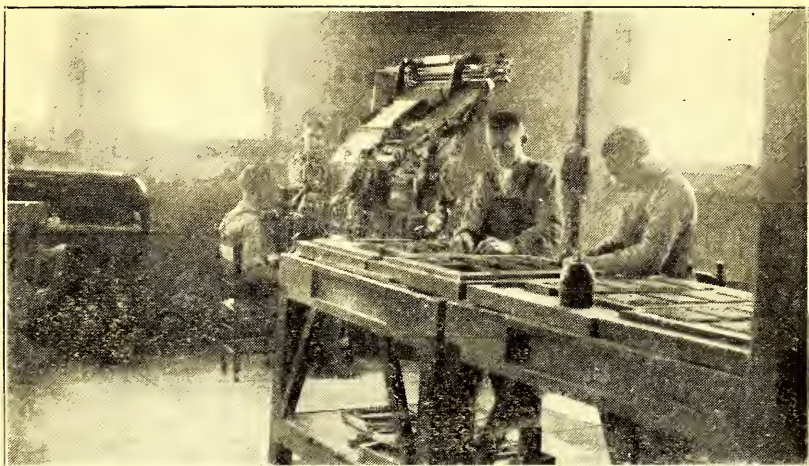
Farm.

No greater development has taken place at the School, than is shown on the farm. The School was located on a 298 acre tract of land. This was conceded to be about the poorest and most neglected farm in the County. The water had for years have been working havoc on its slopes and many ugly gullies marred the appearance and emphasized the neglect from which for years it had suffered. In most places on the farm the water is now under control and one sees what might be termed improved land. It is being gradually enriched. Another ten years will show a hundred acre field, the equal of any land in the county, in the point of productiveness.

Most of the boys are interested in stock and consequently in the farm work. It is never a hard job to keep the farm detail full. This farm work teaches a certain self reliance and ability to act in emergencies that few other occupations do. We are proud of our farm.

All our crop records were burned Sept. 8th, 1922. The following incomplete list of products will give some idea what the farm boys do.

- 1000 bushels corn
- 175 bushels peas
- 176 bushels oats
- 40 bushels wheat
- 12 bushels rye
- 700 bushels sweet potatoes
- 300 bushels Irish potatoes
- 125 bushels peanuts
- 50 tons clover and oats hay
- 75 tons corn stover



LEARNING TO OPERATE.



SHOP BOYS AT WORK.

Our four acres in watermelon and 2 in cantaloupe furnished melons in abundance during the season. Turnips, beans and tomatoes were gathered by the load, as the surplus canned at our cannery will show.

Printing Office.

The printing office has been and is now one of the School's greatest assets. Not perhaps as a money making proposition, but as a trainer of boys. The regularity, the precision of work done there develops the qualities that are necessary in the make up of a real man. Quite a few of the best boys have gone out from the print shop. This department has been enlarged recently and a linotype has been placed there for the better teaching of the young printers. Since the placing of the one, the linotype people seeing the readiness of the boys to learn the operation of the machine are placing the second machine in the shop.

Not only has the printing office been a help to the boys, but THE UPLIFT that goes out weekly adds friends to the School—friends who are interested in and are anxious to help in the great conservation work in which the School is engaged.

All honor to our faithful, able and efficient chairman of the Board of Trustees and editor of THE UPLIFT, Mr. Jas. P. Cook.

The Bakery.

Our bakery has been functioning for one year. The bread baked here is of the classy kind. Boys who learn the trade will surely know what good bread is and what it takes to make it. Though having been in operation but one year, this department has found one good baker boy and several good helpers in addition to supplying the School with bread, rolls and an occasional pie.

The Wood Shop.

The wood shop is equipped for doing rough wood work. Most the wood repair work done on the vehicles, etc. is done at the shop. Quite a bit of rough furniture needed at the school is made here. Owing to the rapid growth, the work here in this line did not nearly keep up with the needs. After the size of the School is somewhat settled, it is the purpose to have the shop make the furniture required. Six or eight boys are employed in the shop, under the direction of a shop foreman.

The Dairy Barn.

The School has an excellent dairy barn with a capacity for housing forty cows, and two tile silos. One of these silos was

filled with good corn silage, the other one about two thirds full, with cane and corn silage. The School needs, and needs badly about twenty five more real good cows. The School has grown very much faster than our herd. The following record will show what our present herd has done for three months ending Dec. 1st, 1922. No. gallons of milk for three months 4576.1. All records prior to these were burned.

Poultry Yard.

Our poultry yard consists of about 150 white leghorn hens and a dozen or more turkeys. These have been furnishing the School with eggs and an occasional frier during the years.

Meat House.

Our meat house is an attractive and interesting place during the season. Sausage, spare ribs and pudding mush add much to the menu of the boys during the winter months. There were slaughtered last year about 11000 lbs. of meat.

Cannery.

A cannery of an advanced type has been given and installed at the School. It keeps fifty or more boys busy gathering and stringing beans and preparing tomatoes for the cans. This has become quite an industry at the School. 997 gallon cans of tomatoes and 985 gallons of beans, together with a small lot of beets, kraut and fruit were canned for winter use. Aside from the canned kraut the School has 7 fifty gallon barrels of kraut. This is the surplus from our garden as all the fresh vegetables that can be consumed are given the boys in season.

Sewing Room.

The public is usually surprised when informed that all the shirts, many of the overalls, uniforms, etc. worn by the boys at the School, are made by the boys in our sewing room. Some of our boys acquire great skill in operating sewing machines. The largest number of shirts ever made by a boy in an 8 hour day has been 12. Some of the boys secure work in tailoring establishments by reason of the experience here.

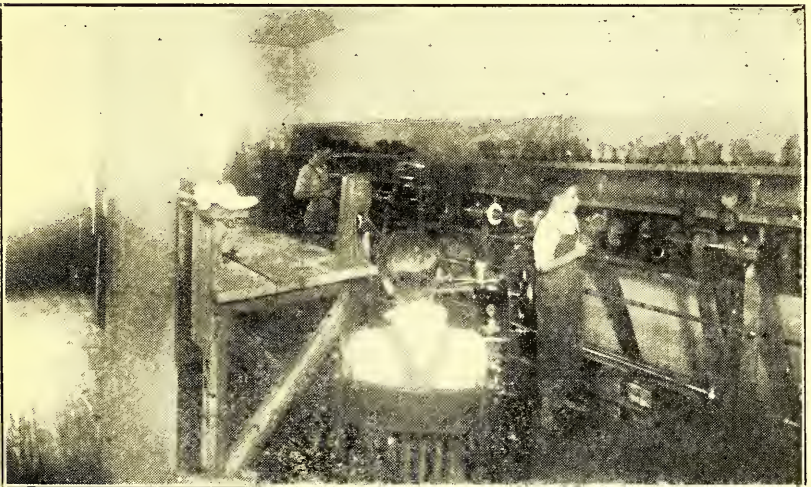
This department is in charge of a competent seamstress who has charge of the clothes supply room and serves as supply matron in emergency.

Our Food Supply Room.

All food supplies are kept in a store room. The steward in charge issues daily food supplies to the cottages on written order of the house mother in charge of each cottage. These orders



A STITCH IN TIME.



WHERE OUR SOLES ARE REPAIRED.

are filed and at the end of each month a statement is issued showing the amount of food stuff gotten from the store-room by each house mother. This keeps one in pretty close touch with individual cottage costs.

Underneath our store room is a small cold storage and ice making plant, too small for our enlarged growth, but here is kept our milk, fresh vegetables and meats. The steward has this department as well as the poultry department under his direction.

Washing.

The washing is still done at the spring under the old sycamore, in the old fashioned washerwoman style, but most of an up-to-date laundry equipment is here and before many moons a modern laundry will be in operation doing the entire work of the School and at the same time teaching the boys a useful and profitable trade.

Shoe Hospital.

The new shoe hospital operating in the old school room in the Industrial Building, is attractive work for the boys. Several of them have already learned how to operate the machinery and to do the complete job in repairing shoes. The shoes of the school are kept mended. This keeps the force busy during the winter season. To hear the hum of the machinery and to see three or four boys rapidly passing the shoes through the process of repair, gives one the feeling of an efficiency in training that will be an asset in the boy's future life.

Chair Bottoms.

To give something for the small boys to do during the cold winter when outdoor work might be dangerous, a nearby chair plant furnishes the School with cane and frames for the chair bottoms and these boys weave the cane into seats. A bonus of 2 cents is given a boy for each bottom woven. High compliments have been passed on the work of the boys by these chair manufacturers.

Needs.

The School needs the following additional buildings and equipment.

- 1 Linotype.
- 2 Cylinder press.
- 3 Trades building.

- 4 Hospital and receiving building.
- 5 Equipment for burned administration building.
- 6 Addition to auditorium.
- 7 Addition to chapel.
- 8 Addition to sewerage.
- 9 Addition to refrigeration plant.
- 10 Fire apparatus.
- 11 Local telephone. (burned)
- 12 Two trucks.
- 13 Swimming pool.
- 14 Outdoor gymnasium.
- 15 Indoor gymnasium equipment.
- 16 Additional farm machinery.
- 17 Hog house.
- 18 Cement for laying walks.
- 19 Pipe for campus drainage, etc.
- 20 Additional farm lands.

With the equipment asked for the future requests of the School would be small.

Maintenance Needs.

1 The School needs a larger maintenance fund so that the best care can be given the boys and the best help can be secured and kept for their training.

- 2 Better dental and medical care and medical inspection.
- 3 Parole officers.
- 4 Head matron.
- 5 Trained nurse.
- 6 More and better cows for the dairy.
- 7 More stock for farm and truck gardening.
- 8 Athletic and physical director.
- 9 More literary teachers for school department.

Above and beyond all, it needs friends. Friends who know what the School is, what it is trying to do and how nearly it is living up to its ideals.

WHAT MEN WHO KNOW AND HAVE SEEN. THINK OF THE SCHOOL.

Mr. B. Ogden Chisolm, of New York City says:

"Comparing your School with others, I should put it on a high plane,—well developed along the lines that are the most essential for the welfare of the boys. Even though my time was short, it was sufficient for me to absorb the pleasant atmosphere that



PLAY.



WORK.



exists between the boys and their superiors. We can do little without cooperation and it does seem as if this sort of spirit prevailed throughout the Jackson Training School."

Dr. W. H. Singerland, Secretary of Child-Welfare Department Russell Sage Foundation, of New York City says:

"The institution impressed me as one of the best of the schools for delinquent boys in the southern states, and one that will rank well with such school in any of the states.

I congratulate you on an excellent site, high and slightly, well drained and healthy, and attached to a fairly fertile body of tilable land.

I congratulate you on your buildings, which are above the average in kind and quality. Especially do I feel that your fidelity to the Cottage Plan, and it in its entirety, so that each cottage is a "complete domestic unit" is to be highly commended. The possible home life is far above what can be attained in one that is congregated or has more or less of centralization.

I also feel that your growth is phenomenal, especially for the last year or two. I note that seven cottages are now occupied with their complement of boys; that two more are practically ready for their families; and that contracts for two more are let, and will be available in a few months. This will give you, when they are all occupied, eleven cottages with 30 boys each, or a total population of 330. You expect to reach this point within a year.

Let me suggest that this number will very largely increase your responsibilities, and the numbers and variety of members in the Staff. I trust that a high grade of workers may be maintained; that the academic school may be properly enlarged and strengthened; that more high grade Industrial or Vocational departments may be maintained, under the leadership of competent Trade teachers; and that the excellent spirit that now seems to pervade the School may not be lost when numbers multiply.

I am glad to express my appreciation of your excellent Superintendent, Professor Charles E. Boger, to whom I feel much of the steady advancement of the School is due. I also found several of the Staff, with whom I was brought in contact, excellent and devoted persons, for whose influence and efficiency there can be no doubt.

Your Chapel is a Gem. It is one of the best, though far from the largest, in such schools throughout the Nation. You are favored above many in having the special co-operation of the King's Daughters, and this their latest and most expressive gift is indeed noteworthy.

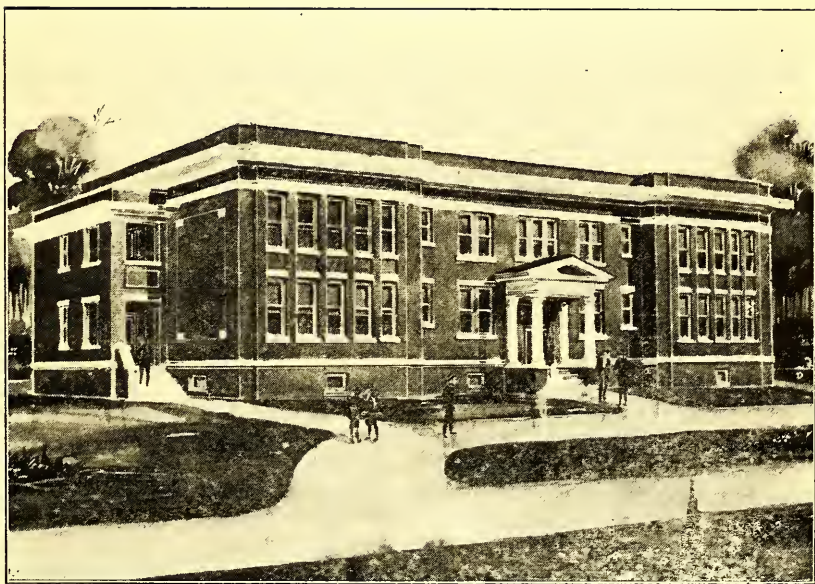
Your School Building is one that is a credit to the School and to the State. I rejoice to find a school building erected with definite regard to future needs, not barely so as to accommodate the population of today. Here you can adequately supply rooms and the equipment for several hundreds more than you now have without undue crowding. It is a splendid way to build, thus anticipating growth. I note also the special service rooms. To have a central library room, and a librarian, seems to me very desirable. I was pleased to find that provision was made for a Clinic Room, where all sorts of examinations and minor treatments can be given. The excellent auditorium must supply a "long felt want." I hope the basement Gymnasium may soon be equipped for service. Altogether, it is one of the best and most exclusive buildings of the kind I have seen anywhere.

The School has been highly favored in the matter of health and so far there has been little need of a real hospital. But that favor may not always last, and especially as the numbers are doubling up so fast. I beg to advise that adequate hospital facilities be provided the earliest possible day.

I was impressed by the homelike spirit of the institution, and the desire of most of the boys to remain as long as possible. One of the lads said there was only one thing he was worrying about, the fact that he probably would be sent home the next parole day. If he is a sample of many, and I think he is, the Board and the Staff are to be congratulated on the success of their work.

If I may judge from sample copies of THE UPLIFT that came into my hands, this little paper is not only unique as an institution periodical, but is worthy of a place among the very best of those published in the Industrial Schools of the country. Its office, the printing office of the School, is an excellent example of an Industrial Department that does real vocational work.

The State of North Carolina may well be proud of the excellent start made here in building a plant for a real School for this class of amature citizens. Let me emphasize my pleasure in the fact that the institution is without any "visible signs of the penal idea." It is not a juvenile prison, it is a Special School, and the School idea is written largely in every part and structure of the plant. The small element of custodial care necessarily a part of the institution can almost be ignored in our vision of its larger and better function. I wish that all of your citizens could visit and study the school, and recognize these important facts."



THE SCHOOL BUILDING

One Example.

In the lobby of the Yarborough Hotel, Friday, The Observer was introduced to a young man of excellent address, intelligent of face and neatly attired, as one example of the output of the Jackson Training School at Concord. The young fellow was sent to that school for training some years ago and there he was taken in hand, given a moral and technical education and sent out to make his way in the world. He found employment, lowly at first, but from which he was successively promoted until now he is holding a position of trust and responsibility and is drawing a salary of \$180 a month. And this is but one example. The Jackson Training School, is filling the State with others of the same kind, each of whom had been headed to the bad and would have gone there but for the helping hand extended by this noble institution.—Raleigh News & Observer.

W. M. Moore, in Asheville Citizen.

Have you ever had the privilege of a visit to the Jackson Training School, near Concord, and enjoyed a personal inspection of this marvelous institution which is accomplishing so much in the transformation of human lives? A look through the buildings, and over the grounds, an elbow touch with the consecrated superintendent and his faithful corps of helpers; mingling with the bright, cheerful, buoyant, barefoot boys in overalls as they appear at the dining table, in the kitchen, in the print shop, in the school room, at the barn, in the fields, at the wash tub, and to see the miraculous effect upon their young lives of daily contact with the good men and women in charge of the institution, is a positive inspiration. Here are boys gathered from nearly every county in North Carolina, supposed to be wayward and delinquent boys who are outcasts from society, but you see no traces of crime or dissipation in their faces, and their demeanor is much better than that observed in an average group of school children. Ready obedience to, and profound respect for, those in authority is a pleasing characteristic. The writer watched closely and saw no exception to this assertion. The boys do not look like criminals; they are not treated as criminals; they have self-respect; they have in them the making of useful, upright, honorable citizens. How noble the work of snatching a young life from the scrap heap and transforming it into a perpetual source of blessing to humanity!

A Great State Asset.

Gradually the plant at the Jackson Training School, at Concord, is expanding into proportions worthy the great State institution

that it has become and to the broadening of the purposes which it was designed to fulfill for the youth of the State. The proposition for a joint cottage for the counties of Iredell and Rowan has materialized and this assures a handsome addition to the colony of county buildings. The capacity of The Jackson Training School has been strained from the day it opened its doors, but the cottage system pointed the way out of the difficulty. No county could make better provision for the future welfare of its youth than investment of this kind, and each new cottage adds to the greatness of the institution. The endeavor of this has been to turn out a State asset in the shape of an educated and trained young manhood, and North Carolina is today filled with living examples to the success of its work.—Charlotte Observer.

Growth by Months.

1921			
Number of pupils	Dec. 15th, 1920		132
Number of pupils	Jan. 1921		132
" "	Feb.		132
" "	March		132
" "	April		132
" "	May		132
" "	June		132
" "	July		149
" "	August		159
" "	Sept.		155
" "	October		168
" "	November		166

1922			
Number pupils for	Dec. 15th, 1922		166
" "	Jan.		184
" "	Feb.		197
" "	March		212
" "	April		223
" "	May		232
" "	June		247
" "	July		262
" "	August		250
" "	September		260
" "	October		269
" "	November		280
" "	Dec. 1st.		290



MEAT FOR WINTER.



BREAD FACTORY.

Boys Handled During Biennium.

Number on roll Dec. 1st. 1920	132
Received during biennium	289
Total	421

Disposition of Boys.

No. on roll Dec. 1st. 1922	290
No. paroled	102
Absent without leave	29
Total	421

Average age of boys paroled 16.7 years

Average age when entered 13.44 years

Seventy-one Counties have representations at the School.

Boys Sent Home or Paroled Boys.

Some, we might say many, think of the Training School as a mere detention home—a scare crow, the mere coming to or seeing of which should cause a boy to be forever good. That there surrounds the place a certain charm that will transform the wrongdoer to uprightness in the course of a few short months. Hence the school is deluged with requests for release as well as for entrance. Those who know the rapidity with which evil fastens itself upon one and the slowness of the success of engrafting the good, can readily see that it is only by line upon line and precept upon precept that the course of a boy's life may be changed, and new incentives planted within him from which emanate other and higher encentives to action. 'Tis a tedious and sometimes a hopeless effort.

The Jackson Training School being divorced as much as possible from formalism and institutionalism and filled full of home and realism has never found it a great problem to determine who are the proper boys to be sent home. No book keeper is employed to keep the merits and demerits and at the end of each month after laborious additions and subtractions take off a balance sheet to find out who has been good and who has been bad. No father of the home ever has to strike a trial balance with the children of his family to know the good ones in the household, neither do the house fathers at the Jackson Training School. They just stand out.

The weak point of the school has been in not having parole officers to assist the paroled boys in adjusting themselves to the

conditions of society. This deficiency is expected to be removed by the action of the coming Legislature.

REPORT IN DETAIL OF THE MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES FOR BIENNIUM DEC. 1-1920 TO NOV. 30-1922

Salaries and wages.

Officers.....	\$43426.06
Extra labor.....	728.61
Services.....	1068.32
Total.....	\$45222.99

Food.

Bread.....	\$4402.50
Flour.....	1865.50
Meal.....	1023.80
Cereals.....	830.35
Meat.....	2926.92
Lard.....	1288.40
Beans.....	1908.52
Syrup.....	867.49
Canned goods.....	1720.35
Cheese.....	284.48
Sugar.....	764.23
Coffee.....	393.55
Fruits and vegetables.....	3538.10
Pepper and radishes.....	491.65
Salmon and fish.....	503.85
Miscellaneous.....	773.18
Ice.....	91.80
Total.....	\$23674.67

Clothing.

Shoes and lacings.....	\$2478.86
Socks.....	77.66
Union suits.....	798.38
Uniforms.....	1703.32
Leather.....	328.65
Shirting.....	852.34
Denim.....	593.74
Thread.....	92.76



COWS IN LOT.



A HUNDRED ACRE FIELD.

Miscellaneous.....	248.82
Total.....	<u>\$7174.53</u>

Transportation, Telegraph Telephone.

Drayage.....	\$14.50
Freight.....	2769.57
Express.....	17.27
Telephone.....	444.05
Telegraph.....	83.10
Travel Expenses.....	789.28
Miscellaneous.....	12.50
Total.....	<u>\$4130.27</u>

Dry Goods.

Sheets.....	\$1021.38
Pillow cases.....	229.19
Table linen.....	61.95
Towels.....	230.76
Spreads.....	14.25
Miscellaneous.....	145.02
Total.....	<u>\$1702.55</u>

Extraordinary Repairs.

Wood shop.....	\$164.29
Water.....	831.26
Electricity.....	518.09
Sewer.....	380.65
Garage.....	1129.53
Total.....	<u>\$3023.82</u>

Live Stock.....	\$835.00
Seeds.....	\$953.48
Guano.....	\$1425.45
General Miscellaneous.....	\$4819.75

Fuel Light and Power.

Coal.....	\$5074.77
Wood.....	127.50
Oil.....	468.23
Gas.....	840.13

Electricity.....	2088.96
Total.....	<u>\$3599.59</u>

Laundry, Toilet Articles.

Laundry.....	\$1674.39
Soap.....	952.11
Cleanser.....	122.15
Washing powder.....	496.25
Toilet articles.....	199.55
Miscellaneous.....	115.24
Total.....	<u>\$3559.69</u>

Stationery, Books, Supplies.

Postage.....	\$44.08
Office supplies.....	509.07
School book supplies.....	679.23
Miscellaneous.....	192.96
Total.....	<u>\$1425.34</u>

Disinfect, Medicine, Dr. Bills.

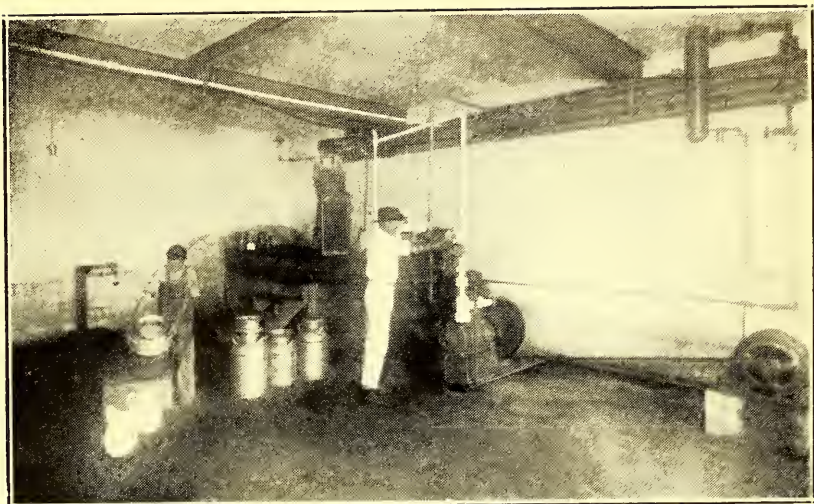
Medical services.....	\$1737.17
Medicine.....	600.73
Disinfect.....	639.18
Insecticide.....	150.55
Vet. Services.....	134.50
Total.....	<u>\$3262.13</u>

Sundry Supplies.

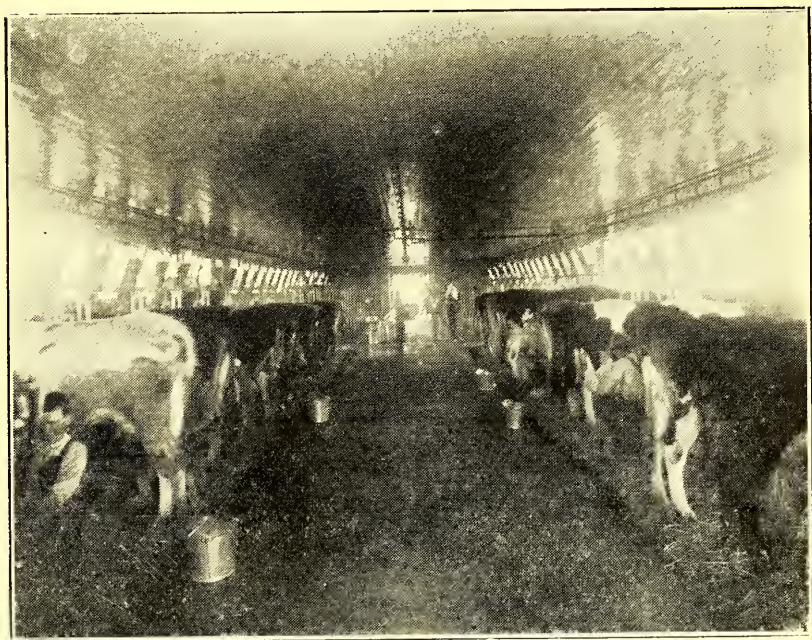
Brooms.....	\$347.73
Buckets.....	5.50
Dishes.....	473.68
Furniture and furnishings.....	3454.19
Floor oil and polish.....	237.08
Brushes.....	141.40
Miscellaneous.....	666.24
Repairs.....	119.82
Total.....	<u>\$5545.64</u>

Feeds

Hulls and meal.....	\$3780.52
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GETTING COLD MILK FOR DINNER.



BUSY DAIRY WORKERS.



Ready mixed.....	3778.25
Shipped stuff for hogs.....	491.90
Hay.....	
Poultry feeds.....	236.35
Total.....	\$8287.02

Roofing and Paints.

Roofing.....	\$1.50
Paints.....	241.05
Building supplies.....	351.62
Labor.....	20.10
Total.....	\$614.27

Hardware, Farm. Repairs, etc.

Tools.....	\$95.89
Implements.....	1388.11
Furnishings.....	1609.00
Smith work.....	103.15
Wagon repairs.....	103.85
Gears.....	73.25
Miscellaneous.....	1353.11
Repairs.....	13.70
Total.....	\$4740.06

Miscellaneous.

Print shop supplies.....	\$2931.42
Insurance.....	\$1564.52
Interest.....	\$1086.93
Notes.....	\$22500.00
Ice plant.....	\$33.98

GENERAL INFORMATION.**Visitations.**

Parents and relatives of boys are allowed to visit them. Our experience has taught us that one-day visits are best and the Board has fixed Wednesday of each week as visiting day from 8:30 to 5:30, exclusive of noon hour. Relatives are permitted to visit not more than one day each month, and on Wednesday. Their stay should not be long as all visits interrupt the boy in his regular routine of duties, and interfere greatly with the work

of the School. The boys are not allowed to leave the grounds, but are given the privilege of free intercourse with the parents. Parents, and visitors should report to the office immediately upon their arrival at the school.

Boys are not allowed to visit relatives and friends. In emergency cases this rule may be suspended by the superintendent provided the parents or relatives accompanies the request with cash to cover the expenses of the trip and to insure the safe return of the boy at the expiration of his parole.

Parents need not expect to secure board and lodging at the school or to be furnished with transportation to and from the station.

Gifts to the Boys.

Parents, relatives or friends of the boys who wish to make gifts to them are allowed to furnish shoes, caps, union suits, handkerchiefs, ties and an occasional box of fruit or eatables. Boys are allowed to have a small amount of money to be spent by them under the direction of the cottage officer. Boys are not allowed to receive the money themselves. It must be turned over to the officers and purchases made by them on order of the boys which order must be approved by the proper officers.

Correspondence.

Boys are allowed and encouraged to write one regular letter a month to their families. The letters are written under the supervision of the teacher or cottage officer and are inspected before being mailed. Boys receive letters from parents and friends, all of which are inspected by an officer before delivery to the boys. All objectionable communications are withheld from the boys.

Who Can be Received?

No boy can be received by the authorities of the School if he has reached his sixteenth birth-day—only boys under sixteen can be admitted. The authorities here have no discretion in this matter, it is a provision of the law. No boy can be entered here except he be committed by some officer of the law for violation of some criminal law. No provision is made for any boy except the delinquent boy—in other words the boy, who comes before the court for violation of some law and has to be corrected or turned loose on the community again. There is no place here for the mental defective or the cripple. We have no equipment whatever for the treatment of any except the intellectually normal boys.



STRINGING AND CANNING BEANS.



STACKING AWAY THE PRODUCTS OF OUR CANNERY.

Not a Prison Nor Penal Institution.

Boys should not be sent here as a punishment for their infractions of the law. The school is not a penal institution and does not attempt to administer punishment to a boy for his past wrongs. They are left behind him forever, so far as the Training School is concerned. The School has no cells or place of confinement. All boys are allowed the freedom of the outdoors. The School tries to encourage a boy to lead a clean life, mentally, morally, physically and to form correct habits. His record at the School, is what makes him a good or a bad "prospect" in the eyes of the officers of the Institution.

Tuition.

Many people want to place boys here and pay their tuition and keep. The authorities cannot accept a tuition charge, but donations for the upkeep of the School are always thankfully received from those who are able to help in care of their boys. The Institution is and has always been urgently in need of more funds to carry on successfully its work. Donations from the noble hearted men and women of the state have made the existence of the School a possibility and its future usefulness will depend largely on the continuance of such beneficences.

Discipline.

The Discipline of the School is semi-military and is strict. The policy being mild firmness. Most of the boys who are sent to us are said to be incorrigible and unmanageable by their parents. This condition in a boy is soon overcome here by the system used in the government of the boys. A boy soon finds himself doing involuntarily what the other boys are doing. Many who are classed as incorrigible before coming here become respectful and obedient within a short time. Punishment is inflicted when necessary to enforce discipline or to correct evil habits in a boy. This punishment is almost entirely inflicted in the presence of the other boys and always in the right spirit by the officers. However, we find that the steady occupation and regular habits of the boys are the best means of obtaining discipline. No idleness or slothfulness is allowed. The boy must eat and sleep regularly and keep clean. When these rules are enforced together with steady work which proves interesting and instructive to the boys, their government becomes much easier than their former acquaintances would suspect. The officers learn boy nature, and the privileges and honors that a boy prizes, are allowed him when he shows himself worthy of them. A boy more than

any other being in the world is influenced by environment.

**A PAPER THAT PUTS THE FEEL OF MANLINESS IN
EVERY BOY.**

PAROLE AGREEMENT

OF

.....
I,.....make
the following agreement with the Superintendent of the Jackson
Training School.

That I will lead a sober and industrious life. That I will
prosecute my work with diligence and endeavor to lead such a
life as will reflect credit upon myself, my family, and the school.
I will not use intoxicating drinks or tobacco in any form for
.....years. I will write the Superintendent of the
Jackson Training School once each month and give him a true ac-
count of my work and conduct.

I will attend religious services and Sunday School regu-
larly and endeavor to live an upright Christian life.

I will return to the Jackson Training School and become
a regular intimate of same, if at any time, my conduct be such
as to cause the Superintendent to demand this of me.

Further agreement.....

Signed by me this.....day of.....192.....
.....(SEAL)

WITNESS

.....(SEAL)

SAMPLE JUDGMENT AND COMMITMENT

(The following sample Judgment, Order and Commitment com-

ply with the Supreme Court decision, (In Re Watson 157 N. C., 340) in regard to the admission of boys into the Jackson Training School are sent you for your convenience.)

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, In the _____ Court,
County of _____ 19____
State

vs.

JUDGMENT

(John Doe)

This cause coming on to be heard before _____ Judge Presiding and having been heard, and the court having made an investigation of the facts in connection with said case, and it appearing to the court and the court having found the following facts:

1. That the said John Doe has been duly convicted of the charge of _____

2. That the said John Doe is under 16 years of age.

3. That the parents of the said John Doe are unable properly to care for and control him for the following reasons: _____

4. That notice of the pendency and the trial of this case has been served on _____ and _____ the parents of the said John Doe.

5. That it is best for the said John Doe and this community in which he has been convicted that he should be sentenced to The Stonewall Jackson Manual Training and Industrian School.

WHEREFORE, It is ordered and adjudged by the Court that that the said John Doe be committed to The Stonewall Jackson Manual Training and Industrial School, to the end that the Trustees or other governing agencies thereof may keep, restrain and control him during his minority or until such a time as they shall deem proper for his discharge, under such proper and humane rules and regulations as may be adopted by the said Trustees, in accordance with the provision of Chapters 509 and 955 of the Public Laws of North Carolina, of 1907.

This the _____ day of _____ 19____

Judge presiding.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
County of _____
State

In the _____ Court,
_____ 19____

vs.

COMMITMENT

(John Doe)

To the Superintendent or keeper of The Stonewall Jackson

Manual Training and Industrial School, Concord, North Carolina.
GREETING;

WHEREAS, John Doe was at the _____ term of
The _____ Court of _____ County ad-
judged guilty of the Crime of _____ and
was ordered committed to The Stonewall Jackson Manual Train-
ing School, as will more fully appear from copy of the Judgment
and Order made by the Court at said term hereto attached and
made a part of this commitment.

You are, therefore, authorized and empowered to receive the
said John Doe in the said Stonewall Jackson Manual Training and
Industrial School, to the end that the Trustees or other governing
agencies thereof may keep, restrain and control him during his
minority or until such time as they shall deem proper for his
discharge, under such proper and humane rules and regulations
as may be adopted by the said Trustees, in accordance with the pro-
vision of Chapters 509 and 955, Public Laws of 1907.

The said John Doe will be delivered to you by _____

This the _____ day of _____ 19 _____

Clerk Superior Court.

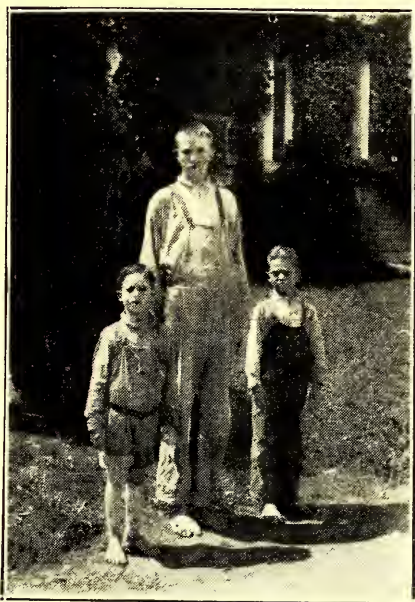
NOTE: In Chapter 509, Sec. 2, Public Laws., 1907, it is pro-
vided; "The Trustees may in their discretion receive therein
such delinquent and criminal children under the age of 16 years
as may be sent or committed thereto under any order or commit-
ment by the Judges of the Superior Courts or the Recorders or
other presiding officers of the city or criminal courts." The
above forms may be changed when the proceeding is had in some
court other than the Supreme Court.

A FINAL WORD.

This is the end of this report, and it would be unfair to the peo-
ple who read this pamphlet and to the boy who set every line
of the matter contained herein did it stop here. It was done on
our new model 14 linotype machine. The young fellow is only
16 years old and has had 6 months practice on the machine. He
is from Charlotte. His father is dead and he is the only son of
a poor, sickly mother. His name is Claude Coley. Claude is a
fine upstanding boy. He has made a fine record. We hate to
give him up. He will receive an honorable parole from the
School this month.



SOME OF THE COTTAGE HOMES.



THE LONG AND THE SHORT OF IT ALL.



Eighth Biennial Report

of the

Superintendent

of the

STONEWALL JACKSON MANUAL TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

Concord, N. C.

To the Governor and the Board of Trustees
For the Biennium Ending June 30, 1924.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

J. P. COOK, Chairman, Concord.
MISS EASDALE SHAW, Vice-Chairman, Rockingham.
JOHN J. BLAIR, Secretary, Raleigh.
D. B. COLTRANE, Treasurer, Concord.
HERMAN CONE, Greensboro.
MRS. A. L. COBLE, Statesville.
MRS. T. W. BICKETT, Raleigh.
MRS. W. N. REYNOLDS, Winston.
MRS. I. W. FAISON, Charlotte.
PAUL C. WHITLOCK, Charlotte.
CHARLES A. CANNON, Concord.
REV. T. P. JIMISON, Spencer.
JNO. S. EFIRD, Albemarle.
MRS. G. T. ROTH, Elkin.
MRS. CAMERON MORRISON, Charlotte.

Regular meeting—The second Tuesday in May.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. P. COOK, Chairman.
D. B. COLTRANE,
CHARLES A. CANNON.
CHAS. E. BOGER, Superintendent.

Regular meeting—Second Tuesday of each month.

SUPERINTENDENT'S LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

*To The Governor and Board of Trustees of the Stonewall Jackson
Manual Training and Industrial School.*

Greetings:

That you may have some concrete knowledge of the work accomplished by the Stonewall Jackson Manual Training and Industrial School during the past biennium, that you may know what success has attended the plans laid for the progress of the institution, and that you may better know how to plan for its future work, these facts have been tabulated for your inspection. While a report of this kind is prepared primarily for the information of his Excellency and the Board, yet it will also furnish information to the friends of the institution and all others desiring information concerning the school.

With the hope that at least some of the purposes for which this report has been compiled may be realized, I beg to submit the same.

Very respectfully,

Chas. E. Boger,
Superintendent.



CANNON MEMORIAL.

**REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE STONEWALL JACKSON
MANUAL TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR THE
BIENNIUM ENDING JUNE 30th, 1924.**

Dec. 1st, 1913, there were at The Stonewall Jackson Manual Training and Industrial School only 56 boys. The Administration Building, the King's Daughters Cottage, one State Cottage, an Industrial building, a stock barn and one other State Cottage almost complete and ready for occupancy constituted the buildings on the Campus. There were three other frame buildings that were put to various uses in the operation of the School. The School owned 298 acres of land. Then, the wildest dream of the number of boys who would be cared for by the Institution was limited to three hundred. How could 300 boys be cared for and properly handled when the little more than half hundred caused so much solicitude and anxious hours? 'Twas this attitude of feeling that caused the retiring head of the Institution to say to the incoming man, "If you stay here five years, you will be in an insane asylum." Since that time the work of the school has gone quietly but steadily forward. Each year more and more boys were steadied upon their feet and returned to their homes to take up the work of active, earning citizens of the communities from which they came. The foundations for larger hopes were firmly laid. The growth though slow at first, has now far exceeded those first dreams and there are now at the school 404 boys. 14 cottages, all an exact reproduction of the King's Daughters Cottage which was the first built on the grounds, have been erected. Two of this 14 are not now open. The authorities are awaiting word from the present Legislature to permit 60 more boys to receive the shelter and guidance of these homes now standing un-occupied. The school has in addition to the cottages a magnificent school building containing nine class rooms, an auditorium with a seating capacity of one thousand, and a basement storeroom, sufficient to care for the needs of the school for all time. Other new buildings are two brick structures for the laundry and bakery, the meat house and ice plant all of which are equipped for the needed purposes. The King's Daughters Chapel, a stone arch across the National Highway, built by the King's Daughters to

connect the Chapel with the School campus and over which arch is an electric sign containing 404 lights, a stone Pavilion in front of the school building for band concerts. A dairy barn with two tile silos, a storage barn 120 feet long, and a modern milk house in which our hundred gallons of milk daily are bottled and kept in sanitary condition for use of the boys. There is a fire-proof granary 40 x 90 for storage of farm products. The school now owns 432.32 acres of land from which a large amount of its food products come. There are also electric light lines, water tank, sewerage lines, fire hydrants and pump houses, potato houses, poultry houses, garages located at proper places.

Our five acre athletic field on which are located our outdoor gymnasium outfit and our grand stand which has a seating capacity



BOYS GREETING GOV. MCLEAN.

of 700 and which has shower baths, lavatories etc., is the pride of the Institution and the admiration of all those who believe in and love the sport of boys. Here all manner of games and contests are carried on to the delight and help of the boys.

The following will give the growth of the School since 1917.

1917	3 cottages	98
1918	3 cottages	98
1919	4 cottages	132
1920	4 cottages	130

1921	Jan.	132
"	Feb	132
"	March	132
"	April	132
"	May	132
"	June	132
"	July	149—Mecklenburg Cottage Opened
"	August	159
"	Sept.	155
"	Oct.	168
"	Nov.	166
"	Dec.	166
1922	Jan.	184—Guilford Cottage Opened
"	Feb.	197
"	March	212—Durham Cottage Opened
"	April	223
"	May	232
"	June	247—Rockingham Cottage Opened
"	July	262
"	August	250
"	Sept.	260
"	Oct.	269
"	Nov.	280—Gaston Cottage Opened
"	Dec.	290
1923	Jan.	290
"	Feb.	298
"	March	318—Rowan and Iredell Cottage Opened
"	April	321
"	May	330
"	June	332
"	July	332
"	August	330
"	Sept.	331
"	Oct.	333
"	Nov.	360—State Cottage Opened
"	Dec.	363
1924	Jan.	360
"	Feb.	361
"	March	376—State Cottage Opened
"	April	392
"	May	396
"	June	397
"	July	395

The following will show that the work of the School reaches to all parts of the State.

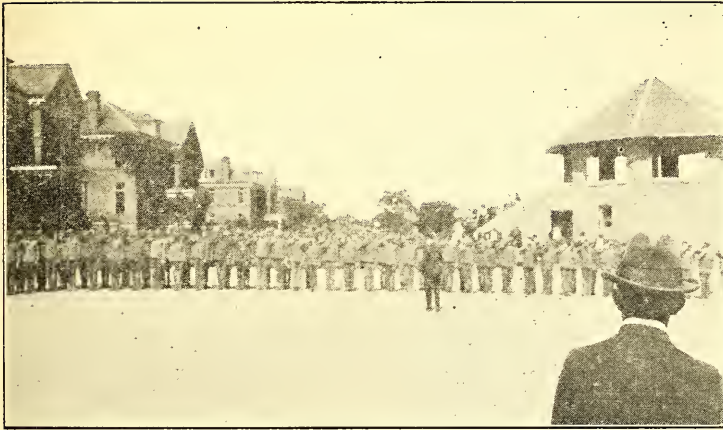
Counties and their representation at the Jackson Training School at close of year, July 1, 1923.

Ashe	1	Johnston	2
Alamance	3	Lee	3
Alexander	2	Lincoln	1
Alleghany	1	Lenior	5
Anson		Halifax	1
Avery	4	McDowell	2
Beaufort	6	Mecklenburg	28
Bladen	1	Moore	2
Brunswick	2	Montgomery	3
Buncombe	8	Madison	1
Burke	3	Nash	3
Cabarrus	10	New Hanover	9
Chatham	2	Orange	4
Caldwell	5	Pamlico	2
Cartaret	4	Pasquotank	2
Catawba	7	Pender	2
Cherokee	1	Person	1
Cleveland	4	Pitt	9
Columbus	6	Randolph	1
Craven	2	Richmond	4
Cumberland	4	Robeson	12
Davidson	6	Rockingham	13
Davie	2	Rowan	11
Duplin	4	Rutherford	8
Durham	21	Sampson	3
Edgecombe	2	Scotland	3
Forsyth	22	Stanly	5
Franklin	1	Surry	4
Gaston	28	Transylvania	3
Granville	4	Union	4
Greene		Vance	5
Guilford	24	Wake	9
Harnett	6	Warren	1
Haywood	2	Wayne	4
Henderson	5	Watauga	1
Hoke		Wilkes	3
Hertford	1	Wilson	4
Iredell	7	Yancy	6
Jackson	2		

Total Number Boys Handled.

The number of boys handled during year was.....	525
Number Paroled.....	108
A. W. L.....	17
Number present.....	399
Deaths.....	1

Total..... 525



MILITARY DRILL.

PAROLE.

For the past two years the school has had a parole officer who looks after and into the records of the boys paroled from the school. The school is proud of the showing the report makes.

Parole Officer's Report.

Total No. Boys Paroled, 1914 to 1923 inclusive.....	373
" " " that can not be located.....	82
" " " re-entered and at School now.....	6
Transferred to Caswell Training School.....	1
<hr/>	
Number boys on which reports are made.....	284
<hr/>	
Total No. Boys making good records.....	178
" " " making fair records.....	50
" " " making poor records.....	56
<hr/>	
" " " whose status is known.....	284
<hr/>	
Percentage of boys making good and fair records.....	80.29

T. L. Grier,
Parole Officer.

June 30th, 1923.

REPORTS OF FEW DEPARTMENTS.

The school is proud of the showing its departments are able to make. There is no department at the school that is run at a loss to the state. 'Twould be too long and cumbersome to incorporate all these reports in this pamphlet, but for the information of those who care to know, we are using the report of the farm, the dairy, and the poultry.

Farm Record for Year. July 1st, 1923 to June 30th, 1924.

Vegetables.

51, 529 lbs. Tomatoes.....	\$1,545.87
6,003 " Cabbage.....	120.06
282 doz. Cantaloupes.....	84.60
268 " Radishes.....	13.40
760 lbs. Rape.....	37.50
1,082 gals. Straw-berries.....	432.80
738 doz. Roasting-ears.....	147.60
628 " Cucumbers.....	56.34
8 bbls. Pickles.....	60.00
1,107 doz. Pepper.....	33.21
17,248 lbs. String-beans.....	862.40
5,207 " Squash	52.07
7,543 " Onions.....	150.86
40 bu. Beets.....	41.40
" Green Peas.....	22.50
11 doz. Eggplant.....	5.50
906 bu. Irish Potatoes.....	906.00
1,400 Watermelons.....	280.00
1,500 bu. Sweet Potatoes.....	1,500.00
45 " Turnips.....	45.00
210 " Peanuts.....	420.00
8 " Peaches.....	8.00

Total Value of Veg.....

\$ 6,825.11

Farm Products.

43 tons Hay.....	860.00
10 " Peanut hay.....	150.00
137½ bu. Peas.....	275.00
1,580 " Corn.....	1,580.00
75 tons Stover.....	750.00
1,000 lbs. Clover seed.....	100.00

18,685 lbs. Oats.....	373.70	
285 tons Straw.....	103.20	
100 " Silage.....	600.00	
7 lds. Green corn.....	24.00	
449 lds. Manure.....	898.00	
		<hr/>
Total Value Farm Products.....		5,713.90



A FEW OF THE HUNDREDS EATEN.

Hauling.

Filling and surfacing roads, etc.....	2,302.00	
Trash.....	510.00	
Coal.....	442.00	
Trips to town.....	52.00	
Lumber.....	52.00	
Soil.....	28.00	
Wood.....	452.00	
		<hr/>
Total Value of Hauling.....		3,838.00

Meat.

13,474 lbs. Meat.....	2,155.84	2,155.84
		<hr/>
Total Value of Farm and Garden Income		\$18,523.85
Items Charged as per Audit		
Against Farm and Garden.....	13,250.52	

Hogs.....	174.00
Balance.....	5,108.33

 \$18,532.85

 \$18,532.85

Most of the profit shown by this exhibit was returned to the plant in the nature of care and improvements.

J. Lee White,
Farm Manager



READY FOR CANTALOUPE FEAST.

Milk Record for Year July 1st, 1923, to June 30, 1924.

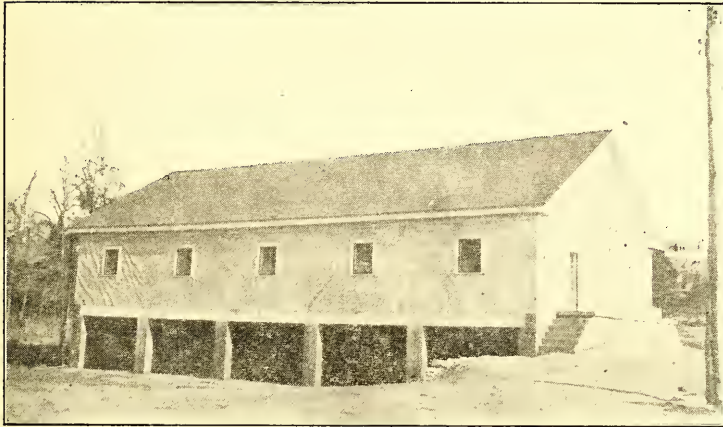
No. gallons	July.....	2320.6
" "	Aug.....	2289.0
" "	Sept.....	1931.0
" "	Oct.....	1808.0
" "	Nov.....	2029.0
" "	Dec.....	1858.0
" "	Jan.....	1546.0
" "	Feb.....	1485.0
" "	March.....	1849.0
" "	April.....	2592.4
" "	May.....	1983.2
" "	June.....	2726.4

 Total No. gallons.....24417.6

No. gallons 24417.6 @ 40 cents.....\$9,767.04
 Item charged against Dairy as per
 Audit—1923-24..... 8339.97

Balance \$1,427.07

J. H. Hobby, Dairyman.



GRANARY AND FARM MACHINERY STORAGE.

Poultry Report.

No. Chickens July 1923.....	404	
No. Chickens July 1924.....	809	
Increase for year.....	405 @ \$1.00	\$ 405.00
No. Chickens Killed.....	823 @ .75	617.25
No. Eggs for year.....	34,617	
No. Eggs set.....	2,850	
No. Eggs used.....	31,767 @ .35	926.54
No. Turkeys killed.....	83 @ 3.00	249.00
Eggs and Chickens sold.....		51.50
Total Income.....		\$2,249.29
Amount Charged against Poultry as per Audit report.....		1,705.26
Net Profit.....		\$544.03

Willie White, Poultryman.

ANNUAL AUDIT

Financial Report as submitted by a representative of the State Auditing Department. This includes Maintenance Fund, Permanent Improvement Fund and the property valuation of entire plant. Several additions have been made to the plant since this report was submitted.

MAINTENANCE FUND

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS

Year Ended June 30th, 1924

State of North Carolina Maintenance Appropriation		\$120,000.00
Shoe Shop Income.....		31.50
Print Shop Income		
Job Printing.....	\$529.03	
Uplift Magazine.....	98.45	627.48
	<hr/>	
Wood Shop Income.....		14.90
Bakery Income.....		10.61
Farm Income.....		376.65
Dairy Income.....		58.30
Poultry Income.....		66.00
Board Charged to Visitors and others....		70.50
Interest Received		
Liberty Bonds.....	6.30	
Bank Deposits.....	13.51	19.81
	<hr/>	
Rent Sidetrack.....		4.00
Fair Premiums.....		13.00
Labor Performed for others.....		159.11
Donations Received		
Services of Band.....		128.10
For Boy's Glasses.....	20.00	
Miscellaneous Christmas Donations..	58.42	
John R. Query for Flags.....	14.14	
Western Newspaper Union.....	25.00	117.56
	<hr/>	
Total Receipts.....		\$121,697.22
Cash on hand at end of year.....		211.69
		<hr/>
		\$121,908.91

MAINTENANCE FUND.
STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS.
BY FUNCTION

Year Ended June 30th, 1924.

Office and Administration

General:

1101—A	Executive Salaries.....	\$4,868.33	
1103—A	Clerical Salaries.....	1,886.25	
1107—A	Per Diems and Fees....	500.55	
1201—A	Office Supplies.....	50.75	
1301—A	Postage.....	186.14	
1302—A	Telephone and Telegraph	326.20	
1303—A	Freight, Express and Drayage.....	85.18	
1501—A	Printing Stationery, Office		
1401—A	Hotel and Meals.....	203.85	
1402—A	Railroad and Other Fares	46.12	
	Forms and etc.....	36.21	
1601—A	Motor Vehicles (Upkeep)	926.41	
1905—A	Miscellaneous Expenses..	129.98	
2101—A	Interest on Temporary Loan.....	9.60	
3101—A	Office Equipment and Furnishings.....	113.61	
3107—A	Motor Vehicle (Purchase..	300.00	9,669.18

Parole and Return of Inmates

1104—B	Salary Parole Officer....	\$1,645.00	
1401—B	Hotels and Meals.....	407.75	
1402—B	Railroad and Bus Fare..	107.36	
1601—A	Automobile Expenses....	21.95	
2404—B	Return of Boys.....	971.70	
3101—B	Purchase Office Equipment	50.00	
3107—B	Purchase of Automobile..	755.00	3,958.76
			<hr/>
			\$13,627.94

Subsistence

Cottages

1105—C	Steward's Salary.....	730.00	
1203—C	Food (Including Freight)	22,968.20	
3103—C	Dining Room and Kitchen Equipment.....	955.84	24,654.04

Bakery

1105—D	Baker's Salary.....	1,275.00	
1203—D	Food.....	6,097.68	
1223—D	Fuel.....	56.70	
1801—D	Repairs to Equipment..	5.25	
3103—D	New Equipment.....	50.16	7,484.79
			<hr/>
			\$32,138.83

Housekeeping**Cottages**

1105—E	Matrons' Salaries.....	6,540.49	
1202—E	Cleaning and Household Supplies.....	3,705.23	
1217—E	Ice and Refrigeration Supplies.....	217.80	
1222—E	Wearing Apparel Purchased.....	5,541.98	
3102—E	Furniture and Furnishings.....	205.65	
3104—E	Beddings and Linen.....	934.25	
3117—E	Refrigeration Equipment.	9.28	

Sewing Room

1105—F	Supervisor's Salary.....	480.00	
1106—F	Helper's Salary.....	35.00	
1204—F	Supplies and Dry Goods..	1,076.33	
1801—F	Repairs.....	78.95	
3116—F	Shop Equipment.....	118.00	1,788.28

Shoe Shop

1105—G	Supervisor's Salary.....	1,200.00	
1216—G	Supplies.....	1,356.38	
1801—G	Repairs.....	4.50	2,560.88
			<hr/>
			21,503.84

Laundrying

1105—I	Supervisor's Salary.....	845.00	
1205—I	Laundry Supplies.....	1,490.51	
1801—I	Repairs to Equipment....	25.39	2,360.90

Medical and Surgical Care

1110—J	Contract Dentists	994.50	
1111—J	Contract Physicians.....	1,248.45	

1206—J	Medical and Surgical		
	Supplies.....	4.50	
1207—J	Drugs and Medicines....	748.11	2,995.56

Nursing and Attendance

1113—K	Hospital-Charge.....		1,421.65
--------	----------------------	--	----------

Light, Power, Heat and Water

1218—L	Power and Heating Plant		
	Supplies.....	59.84	
1224—L	Coal (Including Freight)	5,238.00	
1701—L	Light, Power Water		
	(Contractional).....	2,295.99	
3116—L	Power and Heating Plant		
	Equipment.....	4.08	7,597.91

Care of Buildings, Grounds and Equipment**Buildings and Grounds**

1106—M	Night Watchman.....	1,098.38	
1213—M	Botanical and Grounds		
	Supplies.....	263.50	
1219—M	Plumbing Supplies and		
	Materials.....	77.57	
1220—M	Electrical Supplies and		
	Materials.....	368.05	
1221—M	General Supplies and		
	Material.....	581.20	
1801—M	Repairs to Equipment and		
	Fixtures.....	2,377.63	
1802—M	Repairs to Buildings and		
	Structures.....	224.93	
2201—M	Fire Insurance.....	227.10	
3121—M	General Equipment.....	388.00	5,606.36

Wood Shop

1105—V	Supervisor's Salary.....	1,005.00	
1216—V	Shop Supplies.....	157.84	
1221—V	General Supplies.....	91.47	
1801—V	Repairs to Equipment....	109.74	
3116—V	New Equipment.....	80.58	1,444.63

\$7,050.99

Instructional

1102—N	Teachers Salaries.....	5,230.36	
1209—N	Classroom and Teachers Supplies.....	460.48	
1210—N	Library Supplies.....	16.00	
3109—N	Classroom and Teacher Equipment.....	159.09	5,865.93

Recreational

1212—O	Recreational Supplies....	24.22	
1801—O	Repairs to Equipment....	28.43	
3112—O	Recreational Equipment..	256.69	309.34

Agricultural**Farm and Garden**

1105—P	Supervisors Salaries....	2,010.00	
1106—P	Helper's Salaries.....	3,976.20	
1121—P	Veterinary services.....	36.00	
1902—P	Rent.....	80.45	
1905—P	Miscellaneous Expenses..	59.78	
1214—P	Farm and Dairy Supplies	2,580.22	
1215—P	Forage and Supplies for Animals.....	1,007.75	
1601—P	Motor Vehicle (Upkeep).	899.33	
1801—P	Repairs and Equipment and Fixtures.....	368.67	
3114—P	Farm and Dairy Equipment.....	1,217.72	
3115—P	Livestock.....	905.00	
4104—P	Sewers and Drains.....	109.40	13,250.52

Dairy

1106—Q	Dairyman.....	900.00	
1121—Q	Veterinary Services.....	87.00	
1214—Q	Supplies.....	586.83	
1215—Q	Food and Forage.....	5,787.38	
1801—Q	Repairs to Equipment....	6.86	
3114—Q	New Equipment.....	44.30	
3115—Q	Livestock.....	927.60	8,339.97

Hogs

1214—R	Supplies.....	4.00	
3115—R	Livestock.....	170.00	174.00

Poultry

1106—S	Poultryman.....	380.00	
1214—S	Supplies.....	2.47	
1215—S	Food and Forage.....	1,116.80	
3114—S	New Equipment.....	141.60	
3115—S	Livestock.....	64.39	1,705.26
			<hr/>
			\$23,469.75

Manufacturing**Print Shop**

1105—U	Supervisors' Salary.....	900.00	
1106—U	Skilled Labor.....	565.18	
1216—U	Shop Supplies and Materials.....	1,790.77	
1301—U	Postage on Uplift.....	43.90	
1801—U	Repairs to Equipment....	201.80	
3116—U	Shop Equipment.....	7.22	3,508.87
			<hr/>
	Total Disbursements		121,861.51
	Balance		47.40
			<hr/>
			121,908.91

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT FUND.**STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS****Year Ended June 30th, 1924.**

Cash on Hand at Beginning of Year	
Concord National Bank.....	\$ 3,635.07
State of North Carolina on account of appropriation of 1923 Legislature for Permanent Improvement.....	68,000.00
Loan from Concord National Bank.....	10,000.00
Lot sold to W. W. Johnson, Principal of School, for Residence.....	450.00
Source Unknown.....	75.00
	<hr/>
Total Available for Disbursement	82,160.07

DISBURSEMENTS.

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS

4102 Addition to School and Auditorium Building.....	\$28,700.23	
3117 Ice Plant.....	5,135.83	
4102 Milk House.....	4,761.85	
4102 Addition to Administration Building.....	3,500.19	
3102 Furnishings for Administration Building.....	51.28	
4102 Granary.....	4,043.50	
4102 Calf Barn.....	229.37	
4102 Potato House.....	1,852.44	
4102 Chicken House and Yard.....	1,857.25	
3116 New Printing Press and additional Print Shop Equipment	\$5,111.40	
Less: Refund of Freight on Printing Press	128.80	4,982.60
4104 Sewers and Drains.....	170.52	
3112 Outdoor Gymnasium.....	486.00	
3118 Additional motor for Pumping Plant.....	267.02	
4102 Addition to Boiler Room (Laundry).....	253.00	
3114 Tractor Outfit.....	611.00	
3121 Fire Hose.....	688.06	
3102 Cottage Furnishings.....	835.75	
4102 Major Repairs to Cottages.....	708.67	
3103 Bakery Equipment.....	610.34	
4107 Additions to Electric Lines....	167.00	
4107 Telephone System.....	945.18	\$60,857.08
Loans		
Interest on Loans.....	162.50	
Loans Repaid.....	15,000.00	15,162.50
		<u>\$76,019.58</u>
Cash on Hand at End of Year		
Concord National Bank.....	\$	6,140.49

Average Number of Inmates During Year.....	342
Cost Per Inmate Per Year.....	330.9167
Cost Per Inmate Per Month.....	27.5764
Cost Per Inmate Per day.....	.9065

ESTIMATED VALUES OF PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT

As of June 30th, 1924.

Land (423 Acres).....	\$ 85,000.00
Administration Building and Equipment.....	93,551.47
Auditorium and School Building and Equipment.....	84,354.23
Cottages and Homes and Furnishings.....	276,544.42
Industrial Buildings and Equipment Shoe Shop, Wood Shop and Print Shop.....	40,607.60
Pavilion.....	5,200.00
Bakery and Laundry Buildings and Equipment.....	17,495.58
Store Room and Ice Plant Buildings and Equipment..	14,935.83
Stock Barn.....	7,000.00
Dairy Barn and Fixtures.....	12,253.71
Water and Sewage System.....	35,960.24
Electric Light System.....	12,492.00
King's Daughters Chapel.....	12,000.00
Memorial Bridge.....	5,000.00
Railroad Siding.....	2,500.00
Telephone System.....	1,245.18
Granary.....	12,043.50
Fire Apparatus.....	1,688.06
Miscellaneous Equipment.....	5,000.00
Outdoor Gymnasium.....	486.00
Milk House.....	4,761.85
Potato House.....	13852.44
Chicken House and Yard.....	1,857.25
Total.....	<u>\$733,829.36</u>

The School Made the Following Requests of the Budget Commission for the years, 24-25 1925-26 1926-27.

To The Budget Commission of the State of North Carolina,
Raleigh, N. C.
Gentlemen:

The Stonewall Jackson Manual Training and Industrial School asks for appropriations as follows:

MAINTENANCE:

	Increase	Present App.	Total
To Open two new Cottages now complete, 1924 and 1925	\$20,000.00	\$120,000.00	\$140,000.00
For two additional cottages 1925 and 1926	20,000.00		160,000.00
For two additional cottages 1926 and 1927	20,000.00		180,000.00
Increase 3 years	\$60,000.00	Total Asked	\$480,000.00



TRANSPLANTING TREES ON CAMPUS.

Basis For Request For Maintenance.

There are now at the school two new cottages complete and ready to open on short notice. There is great demand for greater capacity at the school. Day after day entreaties for the admission of boys have to go unheeded for lack of room. These cottages cannot be opened on the present appropriation. The maintenance of the twelve cottages now running to 33 capacity consumes every available dollar. We figured the two new cottages

as open for 1924 and have added \$20,000 for their maintenance and upkeep and have figured them for the entire twelve months on a present basis. It would be a near calamity were the school, in the face of the pressure made for the entrance of boys, to be forced to keep unopened for lack of sufficient funds the two cottages now complete.

There are in sight for the anticipated biennium four new cot-



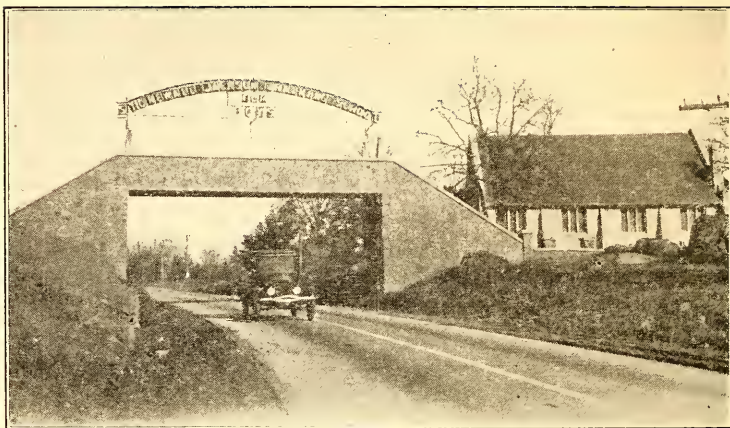
BASEBALL TEAM AND GRAND STAND.

tages—two in 1925 and two in 1926. On the basis of cost of the twelve now in operation, we have apportioned a \$20,000 increase each year to take care of the four new cottages that look like will most certainly be built, if there be sufficient funds provided for their maintenance.

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT:

The successful operation of the school calls for the following additions to its permanent equipment:

For Gymnasium, extension of Athletic field, Swimming Pool and under pass across Highway.	\$25,000.00
For Hospital and Receiving Building	75,000.00
Total	\$100,000.00



ELECTRIC SIGN AND STONE ARCH TO THE CHAPEL.

Basis For Request For Permanent Improvement.

Last year a boy came from one of our best counties bearing a health certificate of a reputable physician. The boy was placed in the school proper. In about a week this same boy broke out with measles, and before the spread of measles was stopped, the school lost one boy, had five others at point of death. 4 others in hospital in Charlotte for operations, and local doctor bills ranging over \$1,000 for attendance upon the 60 or more boys infected by this one boy. The school is becoming so large 'tis like playing with fire to place a new boy in line with the other 400 boys and take the risk of spreading an infection among them. The proposed building would receive and take care of, for ten days or more, every new boy coming to the school and the ward would provide a place for his care, should he develop any disease, The ward too, would isolate any boy at the school who might develop any contagious disease while at the school.

The equipment along the gymnasium line is very limited now. The proper handling of the 400 or more boys sends up a crying need for enlargement along this line. When the sun shines, the weather good and the boys are able to get out to perform the daily work at the school, the necessity for such equipment is not seen; but the rainy week, the cold wintry days when every one must be kept on the inside for some time, the need for such equipment is greatly emphasized.

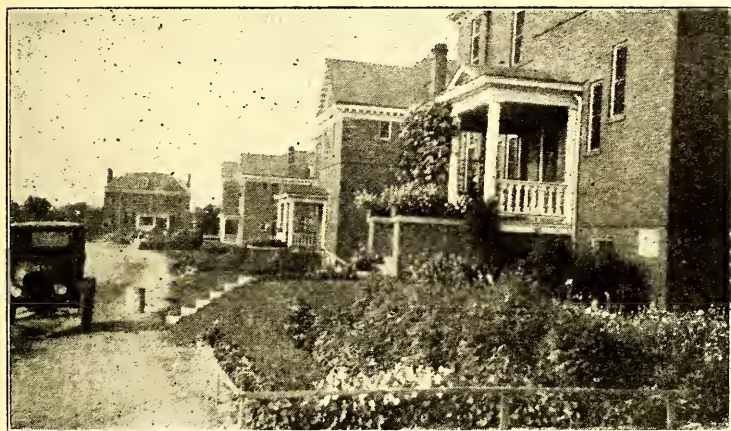
Yours sincerely,

Chas. E. Boger, Superintendent.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Visitations.

Parents and relatives of boys are allowed to visit them. Our experience has taught us that one-day visits are best and the Board has fixed Wednesday of each week as visiting day from 8:30 to 5:30, exclusive of noon hour. Relatives are permitted to visit not more than one day each month, and on Wednesday. Their stay should not be long as all visits interrupt the boy in his regular routine of duties, and interfere greatly with the work of the School. The boys are not allowed to leave the grounds, nor ride in automobiles on the School campus, but are given the



ONE OF OUR AVENUES.

privilege of free intercourse with the parents. Parents, and visitors should report to the office immediately upon their arrival at the school.

Boys are not allowed to visit relatives and friends. In emergency cases this rule may be suspended by the superintendent provided the parents or relatives accompany the request with cash to cover the expenses of the trip and to insure the safe return of the boy at the expiration of his parole.

Parents need not expect to secure board and lodging at the school or to be furnished with transportation to and from the station.

Gifts to the Boys.

Parents, relatives or friends of the boys who wish to make gifts to them are allowed to furnish shoes, caps, union suits, handkerchiefs, ties and an occasional box of fruit or eatables. Boys are allowed to have a small amount of money to be spent by them under the direction of the cottage officer. Boys are not allowed to receive the money themselves. It must be turned over to the officers and purchases made by them on order of the boys which order must be approved by the proper officers.

Correspondence.

Boys are allowed and encouraged to write one regular letter a month to their families. The letters are written under the super-



J. T. S. BASKET BALL TEAM.

vision of the teacher or cottage officer and are inspected before being mailed. Boys receive letter from parents and friends, all of which are inspected by an officer before delivery to the boys. All objectionable communications are withheld from the boys.

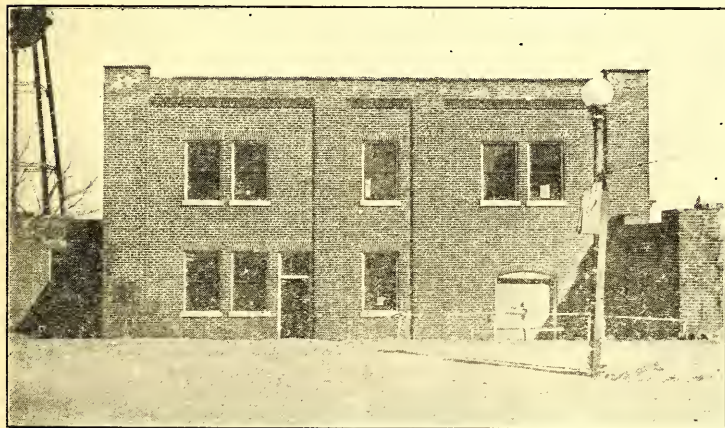
Who Can Be Received?

No boy can be received by the authorities of the School if he has reached his sixteenth birthday—only boys under sixteen can be admitted. The authorities here have no discretion in this matter, it is a provision of the law. No boy can be entered here except he be committed by some officer of the law for violation of some criminal law. No provision is made for any boy

except the delinquent boy--in other words the boy, who comes before the court for violation of some law and has to be corrected or turned loose on the community again. There is no place here for the mental defective or the cripple. We have no equipment whatever for the treatment of any except the intellectually normal boys.

Not a Prison Nor Penal Institution.

Boys should not be sent here as a punishment for their infractions of the law. The school is not a penal institution and does not attempt to administer punishment to a boy for his past wrongs. They are left behind him forever, so far as the Training



THE ROTH INDUSTRIAL BUILDING.

School is concerned. The School has no cells nor place of confinement. All boys are allowed the freedom of the outdoors. The School tries to encourage a boy to lead a clean life, mentally, morally, physically and to form correct habits. His record at the School, is what makes him a good or a bad "prospect" in the eyes of the officers of the Institution.

Tuition.

Many people want to place boys here and pay their tuition and keep. The authorities cannot accept a tuition charge, but donations for the upkeep of the School are always thankfully received from those who are able to help in care of their boys. The Institution is and has always been urgently in need of more funds to keep on successfully its work. Donations from the noble hearted men and women of the state have made the exist-

ence of the School a possibility and its future usefulness will depend largely on the continuance of such beneficences.

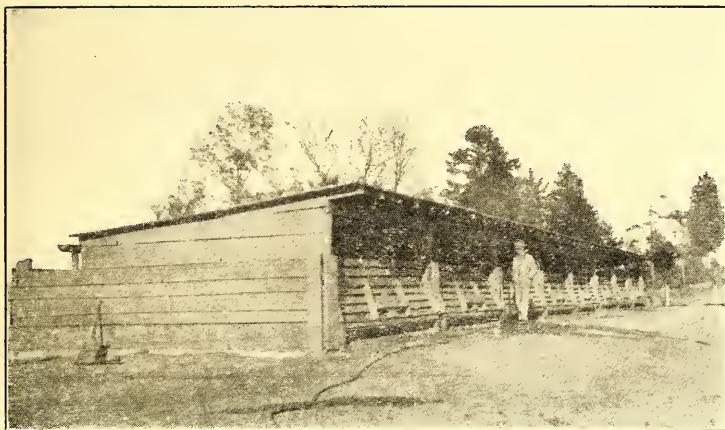
Discipline.

The Discipline of the School is semi-military and is strict. The policy being mild firmness. Most of the boys who are sent to us are said to be incorrigible and unmanagable by their parents. This condition in a boy is soon overcome here by the system used in the government of the boys. A boy soon finds himself doing involuntarily what the other boys are doing. Many who are classed as incorrigible before coming here become respectful and obedient within a short time. Punishment is inflicted when necessary to enforce discipline or to correct evil habits in a boy. This punishment is almost entirely inflicted in the presence of



A FIVE ACRE ATHLETIC FIELD.

the other boys and always in the right spirit by the officers. However, we find that the steady occupation and regular habits of the boys are the best means of obtaining discipline. No idleness or slothfulness is allowed. The boy must eat and sleep regularly and keep clean. When these rules are enforced together with steady work which proves interesting and instructive to the boys, their government becomes much easier than their former acquaintances would suspect. The officers learn boy nature, and the privileges and honors that a boy prizes, are allowed him when he shows himself worthy of them. A boy more than any other being in the world is influenced by environment.



MODERN FATTENING PENS.

A PAPER THAT PUTS THE FEEL OF MANLINESS IN
EVERY BOY.

PAROLE AGREEMENT

OF

.....
I,.....make
the following agreement with the Superintendent of the Jackson
Training School.

That I will lead a sober and industrious life. That I will
prosecute my work with diligence and endeavor to lead such a
life as will reflect credit upon myself, my family, and the school.
I will use no intoxicating drinks nor tobacco in any form for.....
years. I will write the Superintendent of the Jackson Training
School once each month and give him a true account of my work
and conduct.

I will attend religious services and Sunday School regu-
larly and endeavor to live an upright Christian life.

I will return to the Jackson Training School and become
a regular inmate of same, if at any time, my conduct be such
as to cause the Superintendent to demand this of me.

Further agreement.....

.....

.....

.....

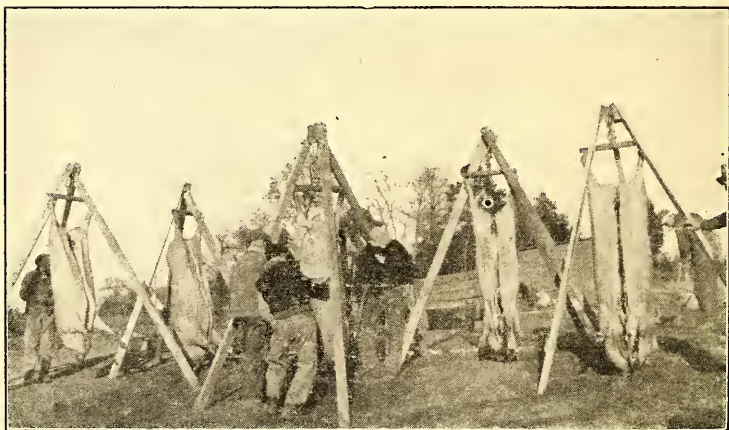
.....

Signed by me this.....day of.....192....

.....(SEAL)

WITNESS:

.....(SEAL)



WHERE OUR SAUSAGE COMES FROM.

SAMPLE JUDGEMENT AND COMMITMENT

(The following sample Judgment, Order and Commitment comply with the Supreme Court decision, (In Re Watson 157, N. C., 340) in regard to the admission of boys into the Jackson Training School are sent you for your convenience.)

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, IN the_____Court,

County of_____19_____

State

vs.

(John Doe)

JUDGMENT

This cause coming on to be heard before _____
 Judge Presiding and having been heard, and the court having
 made an investigation of the facts in connection with said case,
 and it appearing to the court and the court having been found the
 following facts:

1. That the said John Doe has been duly convicted of the
 charge of _____

2. That the said John Doe is under 16 years of age.

3. That the parents of the said John Doe are unable properly
 to care for and control him for the following reasons: _____

4. That notice of the pendency and the trial of his case has
 been served on _____ and _____ the
 parents of the said John Doe.

5. That it is best for the said John Doe and this community
 in which he has been convicted that he should be sentenced to The
 Stonewall Jackson Manual Training and Industrial School.

WHEREFORE, It is ordered and adjudged by the Court that
 that the said John Doe be committed to The Stonewall Jackson
 Manual Training and Industrial School, to the end that the Trus-
 tees or other governing agencies thereof may keep, restrain and
 control him during his minority or until such a time as they shall
 deem proper for his discharge, under such proper and humane
 rules and regulations as may be adopted by the said Trustees,
 in accordance with the provision of Chapters 509 and 955 of the
 Public Laws of North Carolina, of 1907.

This the _____ day of _____ 19 _____

Judge presiding.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA In the _____ Court,
 County of _____ 19 _____
 State

vs.

(John Doe)

To the Superintendent or keeper of The Stonewall Jackson
 Manual Training and Industrial School, Concord, North Carolina.
 GREETING:

WHEREAS, John Doe was at the _____ term of
 The _____ Court of _____ County ad-
 judged guilty of the Crime of _____ and
 was ordered committed to The Stonewall Jackson Manual Train-

ing School, as will more fully appear from copy of the Judgment and Order made by the Court at said term hereto attached and made a part of this commitment.

You are, therefore, authorized and empowered to receive the said John Doe in the said Stonewall Jackson Manual Training and Industrial School, to the end that the Trustees or other governing agencies thereof may keep, restrain and control him during his minority or until such time as they shall deem proper for his discharge, under such proper and humane rules and regulations as may be adopted by the said Trustees, in accordance with the provision of Chapters 509, and 955, Public Laws of 1907.

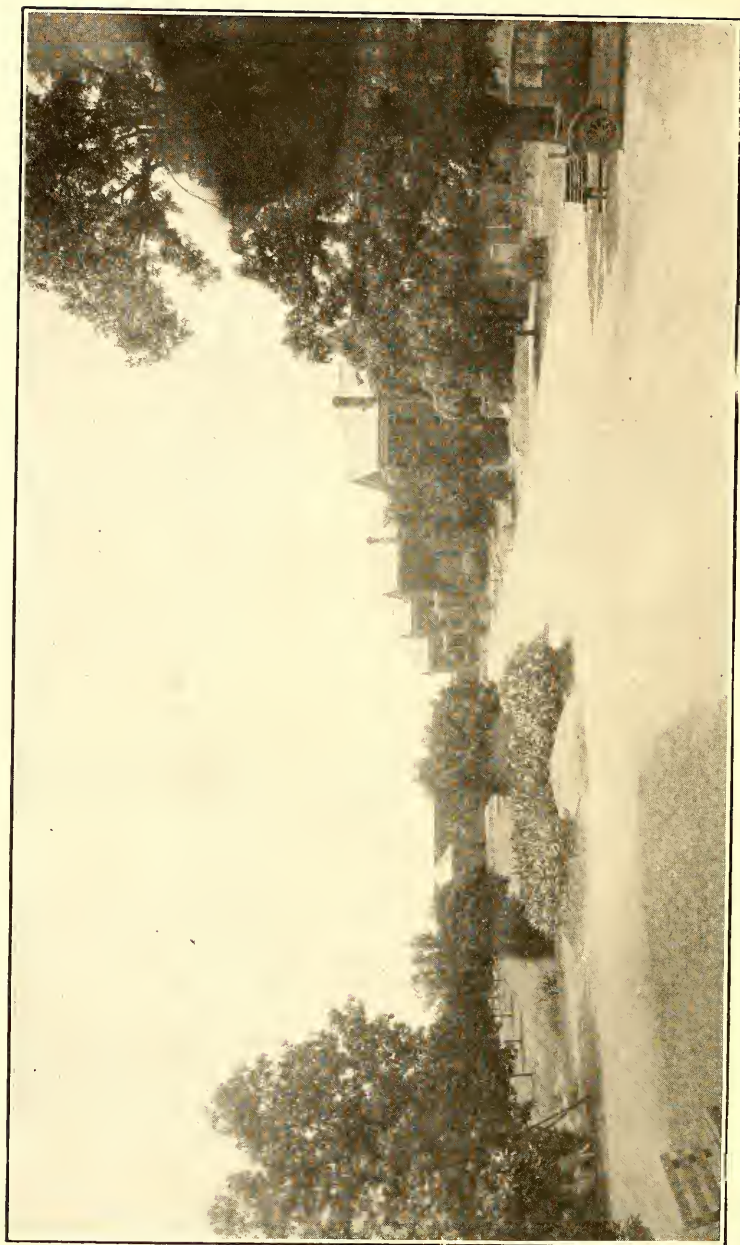
The said John Doe will be delivered to you by _____
This the _____ day of _____ 19 _____

Clerk Superior Court.

NOTE: In Chapter 509, Sec. 2, Public Laws., 1907, it is provided; "The Trustees may in their discretion receive therein such delinquent and criminal children under the age of 16 years as may be sent or committed thereto under any order of commitment by the Judges of the Superior Courts or the Recorders or other presiding officers of the city or criminal courts." The above forms may be changed when the proceeding is had in some court other than the Supreme Court.

A FINAL WORD.

This is the end of this report, and it would be unfair to the people who read this pamphlet and to the boy who set every line of the matter contained herein did it stop here. It was done on our new model 14 linotype machine. The young fellow is only 16 years old and has had 18 months practice on the machine. His parents are dead. He has no relatives living that he knows of. His name is Stanley Armstrong. Stanley is a fine upstanding boy. He has made a fine record. He loves the click of his machine and he understands its mechanism to the extent of being able to keep it in good working order. We hate to give him up. He will receive an honorable parole from the School this month.



THE NORTH COTTAGE GROUP.

Ninth Biennial Report

of the

Superintendent

of the

STONEWALL JACKSON MANUAL

TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

Concord, N. C.

**To the Governor and the Board of Trustees.
For the Biennium Ending
June 30, 1926.**

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

J. P. COOK, Chairman. Concord
MISS EASDALE SHAW, Vice-Chairman, Rockingham.
D. B. COLTRANE, Treasurer, Concord.
MRS. R. O. EVERETT, Secretary, Durham.
HERMAN CONE, Greensboro.
MRS. W. N. REYNOLDS, Winston.
MRS. I. W. FAISON, Charlotte.
PAUL C. WHITLOCK, Charlotte
CHARLES A. CANNON, Concord.
JNO. S. EFIRD, Albemarle.
MRS. CAMERON MORRISON, Charlotte.

Regular meeting—First Thursday in Jan. April, July and Oct.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. P. COOK, Chairman
D. B. COLTRANE.
CHARLES A. CANNON.
CHAS. E. BOGER.

Regular meetings—Second Thursday of each month.

*To The Governor and Board of Trustees of the Stonewall Jackson
Manual Training and Industrial School.*

GREETINGS:

That you may have some concrete knowledge of the work accomplished by the Stonewall Jackson Manual Training and Industrial School during the past biennium, that you may know what success has attended the plans laid for progress of the institution, and that you may better know how to plan for its future work, these facts have been tabulated for your inspection. While a report of this kind is prepared primarily for the information of his Excellency and the Board, yet it will also furnish information to the friends of the institution and all others desiring information concerning the school.

This report will give something of the details of the working of the institution together with a review of the work done in the various departments for the biennium, and also set forth the most pressing needs of the Institution.

With the hope that at least some of the purposes for which this report has been compiled may be realized, I beg to submit the same.

Very respectfully,

Chas. E. Boger,
Superintendent

NINTH BIENNIAL REPORT

Ending June 30th 1926

The School is located on a high rocky ridge along the National Highway 4 miles south of Concord and 18 miles north of Charlotte. The ridge has been long known as Rocky Ridge. The elevation here is about 700 feet above the sea level. The peculiar rock formation everywhere to be seen gives the place the name. There are numerous huge boulders scattered over the surface of the ground and underneath, one meets with ledge after ledge of the same texture as the surface rock. These rocks dropped here and there over the surface adds to, rather than mars the artistic appearance of the landscape.

Health.

The location is evidently a healthy one. The school since its beginning, seventeen years ago, has never had an epidemic of sickness save the flu and measles. Doctors have never been a serious need of the school. Two deaths from flu, one from the effect of measles, one from blood poisoning and one from accident have been the deaths during the School's seventeen year's existence. The elevation and the climate peculiar to the Piedmont Section seems to give health and vigor to those who are here.

Boys invariably gain in weight after a few months stay at the school.

The health record obtained at the School does not mean that there are no calls for attention by the boys. During the month of October, not an unusual month, there were 338 boys treated for various ailments at the office. These ailments were about as follows—tooth ache, headache, sore feet, sores on leg, poison ivy, cut or mashed finger, sprained ankle, feeling bad, etc.

The policy of the School is to keep the boys well rather than cure them when sick.

The Beginning.

The School was opened on the 12th of January 1909. The King's Daughters of N. C. erected the first cottage home on a 298 acre tract of land donated by the citizens of Concord, and 'twas the untiring efforts of Mrs. J. P. Cook that secured the

complete furnishings for the first cottage home. Worth Hatch, of Burlington, N. C., was the first boy to receive shelter and guidance in this home. Both the School and The King's Daughters glory in the fact that this first boy returned to his home and became an active factor in its community life. Since that time hundreds of boys have been sheltered here until they were steadied upon their feet and then returned to their homes to become active and useful citizens of the State. Fifteen cottage homes now adorn our campus, affording accommodations for 450 boys. Nine of these homes have been built by the various counties of the State. Mecklenburg Cottage home was built by funds donated by the citizens of town and county. Eight other cottages have been erected by the County Commissioners of the following counties:

Guilford, Durham, Rockingham, Gaston, Rowan-Iredell, Robeson, Forsyth and Rutherford.

The School auditorium has been enlarged and has a seating capacity of around one thousand. All literary and religious exercises are held here.

The phenomenal growth of the School is largely due to the donations received from the liberal-minded people of the State.

Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Roth, of Elkin furnished \$3500 to erect an industrial building in which is located the electric shoe shop, printing office, woodworking shop, and space for the storage of lumber and supplies.

A beautiful chapel has been built of rough granite costing \$6500 and later a granite memorial bridge has been constructed across the National Highway, connecting the Chapel grounds with the School campus. These, too, are the gifts of the King's Daughters. Over the bridge is an electric sign, thirty two feet in length, in the form of an arch, which reads—"Stonewall Jackson Training School for Boys." The letters in the sign are 14 inches high and contain in all 410 lights. The sign can be read by parties approaching the bridge from either direction. This sign is the gift of Mr. T. H. Webb, Concord, N. C.

Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Reynolds, of Winston-Salem, gave \$1000 toward the erection of a stock barn. Mrs. Reynolds also gave to our Four Hundred Boys ice cream twice each week for four months during the summer of 1926.

An artistic granite Pavilion costing \$4000, the gift of Mr. J. E. Lantham, of Greensboro, has been constructed. The Pavilion contains rest rooms, lavatories, drinking fountain, band instru-

ment room on the first floor and a band stand for evening concerts above.

Mr. Caesar Cone, of Greensboro, furnished material to make work uniforms for the boys since the opening of the School. Since the death of Mr. Cone, Mr. Bernard M. Cone, in memory of his brother continues this contribution. A bequest of \$1000 was left the school by Mr. Caesar Cone, Greensboro, N. C., and one of \$200 by Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, Charlotte, N. C. These are the only bequests ever received by the School.

A school building erected contains school rooms, an auditorium and rooms for library, barber shop, dental office, store room and picture show.

The furnishing of the auditorium before enlargement, costing about \$25000 was the gift of Mr. Joseph F. Cannon, of Concord, N. C.

The other special rooms in this building are awaiting equipment.

Messrs. Julian S. Carr, of Durham, and T. J. Fetzer, of Wadesboro, have been regular contributors to the School's needs.

Our administration building erected by the State was destroyed by fire on the morning of Sept. 8th, 1922. A few days later a friend of the School was found in the person of Mrs. J. W. Cannon, of Concord, who donated fifty thousand dollars for its replacement and enlargement, and eight thousand five hundred for furnishings. The new building more adequately serves the purpose of the School than the old one.

Beautiful and artistic gates have been erected at the North end of the campus. These gates were built by Mrs. Jno. A. Barnhardt in memory of her husband.

Mr. J. G. Parks gave to the School a modern picture show machine costing \$800.00. Efird Bros. gave a player piano and Mr. Will Linker of Concord, a screen for the pictures.

A \$3,000.00 Theater Pipe Organ presented to the School by Mrs. J. W. Cannon, Sr., and Mr. and Mrs. Chas. A. Cannon is an additional equipment for our auditorium.

Mrs. A. L. Coble, of Statesville gave two Percheron horses, for farm purposes.

Fire protection has been provided by the laying of six inch and eight inch water mains and the placing of hydrants in easy

reach of all the buildings. An 8 inch water line 3 miles long has been laid to Concord and the School is now supplied with city water. The endless annoyance of wells and pumps has been eliminated.

An underground wiring system has been installed for campus lighting.

A modern dairy with two silos, equipped for the housing of forty cows was erected. A modern milk house with full equipment and a large storage and lounging barn has been added to our dairy equipment.

The milk is cooled and bottled, placed in refrigerator and served on the tables in bottles. The chance of contamination by useless handling is eliminated. The School is proud of the character and quantity of milk it is able to serve the boys.

Two brick structures have been erected. One of these contains a meat house and a cold storage plant. The other the bakery and the laundry.

The reclamation of the farm lands has been wonderful.

No. buildings now on campus	40
Value of buildings and equipment	\$822,124.00
Value of land	85,000.00
No. acres land	423
No. pupils	420

Permanent Assets as per Audit Report.

June 30, 1926.

Land (423 Acres)	\$ 85,000.00
Administration Building & Equipment	93,770.22
Auditorium and School Building & Equipment	91,295.23
Cottage Homes and Furnishings (15)	375,000.00
Industrial Buildings and Equipment (Shoe Shop, Wood Shop and Print Shop)	41,281.04
Pavilion	5,200.00
Bakery and Laundry and Equipment	19,496.35
Store Room, Ice Plant Building and Equipment	15,002.28
Stock Barn	7,000.00
Dairy Barn & Fixtures	20,095.80
Water and Sewerage System	73,504.28
Electric Light System	19,436.16
King's Daughters Chapel	12,000.00
Memorial Bridge	5,000.00

Railroad Siding	2,500.00
Telephone System	1,245.18
Granary	12,045.00
Fire Apparatus	1,688.06
Outdoor Gymnasium	550.00
Milk House	9,581.21
Potato House	1,852.44
Chicken Houses and Yard	3,090.00
Farm House	3,098.77
Garages	81.90
Hog House and Lot	583.38
Motion Picture Equipment	1,807.69
Band Equipment	918.33
Miscellaneous Equipment	5,000.00
Total	<hr/> \$907,123.32

Purpose.

The object of the School is to give opportunity to the underprivileged and the overprivileged boy. To take the unrestrained and the uncontrollable and teach them the joy and the greatness of ruling their own spirits.

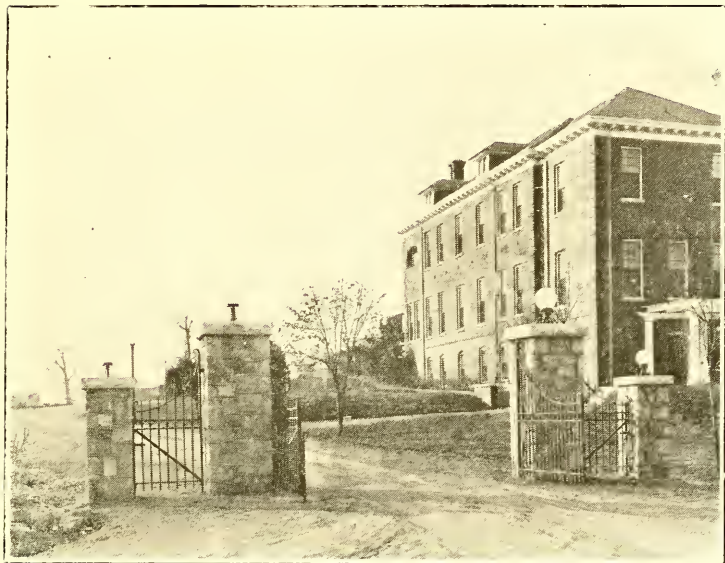
Most of the boys who enter here are those on whom all the agencies of society have been tried and failed. The schools have done their best and have closed their doors in their faces. The Church and the Sunday School has failed to impress them with their great fundamental truths—oftentimes the probation officer has had his day but has failed in accomplishment and the citizenship of the community in which they reside class them as worthless, hopeless, beyond reclamation, etc.

The work of the Jackson Training School is to take this lazy worthless bunch of boys, many of them steeped in the poison of nicotine from cigarettes, untrustworthy, untruthful, still more of them ignorant, dirty and neglected, and to help them catch a vision of what they can become. Its work is to teach them to be decent in person, speech and act. To teach them to speak the truth, to be industrious, to obey God and be a man.

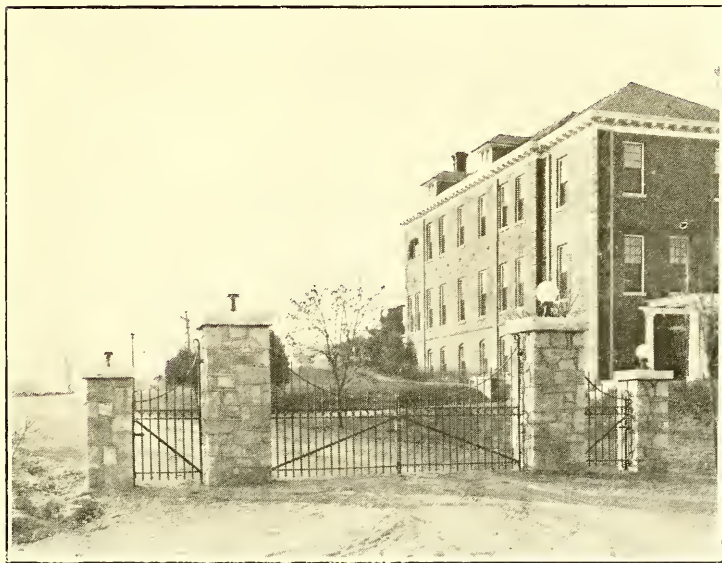
How.

By teaching him to forget his past life and the many things he has done that has degraded himself, brought shame to his home,

BARNHARDT MEMORIAL ENTRANCE GATES JUST
NORTH OF CANNON MEMORIAL BUILDING



OPEN



CLOSED



and caused the strong arm of the law to enquire into his doings. By pointing to things he can do that will bring honor and praise for his conduct instead of inviting criticism and shame upon him-elf by allowing the bad to be the ruling motive of his actions. The bad is allowed to die from inactivity. The good to take root and grow in its place. Acting on this principle gives us our linotype operators, bakers, shoe fixers, etc. Again by giving the boys a good clean cottage home and making him feel that we expect him to do nothing that would bring discredit upon that home. If there is one controlling idea in the conduct of the Stonewall Jackson Manual Training and Industrial School it is the home idea. Each cottage has a cottage father and a cottage mother who live with the boys in the home. The boys look to these homes for their meals, their clothes, much of their pleasure their care and comfort. They pride themselves upon its appearance and reputation. The boys help to keep the home and to make it comfortable for those who occupy it. The ideals of this home in conduct and appearance, are high. Much is expected of the boys in these homes. Obedience, orderliness, neatness, and manliness are required and are most usually given. One sometimes allows those with whom he is dealing to give the worst, because the person in question does not expect and demand the better. This is true of the home and it is also true of the school. Those in charge by their training, experience and temperament know how to be exacting, yet fair and just. A look in on the boys of one of our cottage homes will convince anyone that the boys have caught the idea. It is a home and the home spirit can be seen and felt.

ITS ACTIVITIES. INTELLECTUAL, MILITARY, RELIGIOUS, AND INDUSTRIAL.

Educational.

The term "education" as applied at the Training School, involves much more than the mastery of the contents of text books, though this is given special attention. Each boy spends four hours in the school room six days per week. The boys who have work assigned them for the morning hours, go to school during the afternoon, and the boys who work in the afternoon go to school in the morning. Lessons are prepared right in the school rooms under the supervision of the teachers, and the results of this system have not only proved satisfactory, but in some instances

they have been little short of marvelous. Take the case of a youngster who entered the School at the age of ten years, a physical weakling and almost totally ignorant of the ordinary rudiments of learning. After two years, he had not only improved in health, but he walked into the office of the Superintendent and laid on the desk a letter which he had written to his people at home—a letter that in diction, grammar, and chirography was above that of the average college graduate. This case is, of course, exceptional. It is not exceptional to have boys enter the School at ten, twelve, or fourteen years of age without knowing how to read or write, and within two or three years to find these boys studying history, geography, arithmetic, and grammar; to find them “past masters” in spelling, and writing home creditable letters. The academic course carries a boy through the eighth grade but so thorough is the work, that boys who leave the school and enter the public schools upon their return to their homes are often able to enter a higher grade. Few boys come to the School who are advanced in their studies beyond the regular course. For the few who come, special tutoring is provided in order that they may keep ahead with their regular studies. Spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic are stressed in order that the boys who go out from the School may have something that will be practical and that they can use every day instead of a “little of this and that” that would tend to leave them dazed instead of informed and able to act for themselves.

Military.

The principal of the school is also the military director, and under his supervision the different school sections have daily calisthenics. Before school hours in the mornings and after school in the afternoons, vigorous setting up exercises keep the boys in fine physical condition, put snap and purpose into their actions, and clear their brains so that they may think quickly and accurately. A two fold purpose is accomplished in the military training. It not only keeps the boys physically fit, but it trains them to obey without question. The boys who can go through their military exercises without missing a count, following clear, concise orders from a leader, will not be prone to hesitate nor question when a request is made of them from any one. Their glowing cheeks, sparkling eyes, buoyant carriage is the subject of admiring comment from many a visitor, and this is attributed to the normal, healthful routine of life as it is planned for them in the school and in the cottage home.

RELIGIOUS.

It is, of course, not possible for the school to develop the religious side of the boy's education from any denominational standpoint. But in so far as the teaching of the Bible is concerned, and regular religious services observed, there is perhaps no group of boys in the state who are better trained. The Sunday School is led by the Superintendent of the School, the helpers are the teachers, and every boy is a pupil. Lessons are prepared in the cottages some evening during the week under the supervision of the cottage father, and the boys are not only well informed as to the general subject of the day, but they learn an astonishing amount of information in connection with the lesson. The school is inspiring because it is so alive and because the boys and every one connected with it enter heartily into the services. The songs for the Sunday School and for the church services which are conducted regularly each Sunday afternoon are practiced on Saturday. Thirty minutes is given each school section and under the direction of a pianist and of the school principal, who takes his cornet and assists with the music, the boys learn the great hymns of the church and Gospel songs. There is rarely a visitor who does not comment upon the singing. It has been the policy of the School for many years to encourage this, and to have the boys memorize certain passages of Scripture. Instead of perfunctory prayers by individuals, the Sunday School is closed with a psalm which has been committed to memory by the entire school. This psalm is not changed each Sunday, but occasionally, so in time even the smallest boys will have learned them. On special occasions, the Scripture is always memorized and recited in concert. This recitation is impressive, since the boys are drilled so carefully that the whole effect is rather that of a great chant. Easter, Thanksgiving, and Christmas are observed by special services. At Easter, a Sunday morning service is held, and songs, recitations, and a special sermon emphasize the day. Bright blossoms arranged in the auditorium reflect the glad spirit that shines on the boys' faces as they celebrate the Resurrection. Thanksgiving and Christmas are celebrated both from a religious and a social standpoint. At Thanksgiving the men of the School take the boys for a cross country rabbit hunt. Armed with sticks they roam the surrounding country, and such is the attitude of the boys toward these privileges that there are no runaways. By early noon, everyone is back and ready

for church services. Special music and a sermon appropriate to the day together with the recitation of the President's proclamation by one of the boys directs thought to the real meaning of the day. A real American Thanksgiving dinner is provided—not extravagant, but plentiful and well prepared. The afternoon is spent in games on the athletic field. Christmas is the biggest of all the events of the year. Through the thoughtful kindness of its many friends in and out of the state, the School has been able each year to finance such a Christmas as many of us read and dreamed about as youngsters, and which all too few children, are able to experience. We are frank to say that the helpers and the boys spend days in preparation for Christmas, and we believe that the time is well spent. To many, many an underprivileged boy whose only idea of Christmas has been firecrackers, candy and apples, the light of the Star has taken a new meaning as he learned to sing the Christmas carols, to recite the Christmas scripture, and to do all of the things that contribute to a good program. His eyes have opened wider still when he has gone into a dim auditorium, fragrant with cedar, glowing with the lights of a gigantic Christmas tree, beautiful with Christmas holly and mistletoe and all the things that make a real Christmas. And when his arms are filled with "goodies," at the end of the program, he takes his way back to his cottage and to bed with a new view of what Christmas meant. The day itself is featured by a good dinner, with decorated tables, and by games, and boxes from home and general good cheer. No boy is allowed to feel neglected. For those who have no relatives to remember them, the gifts provided at the Christmas Tree are adequate, but the spirit of generosity prevails and the more fortunate boys share all they have with their comrades. Each cottage is decorated, and the boys take a delight in helping with these things. Last Christmas, a club of men from one of the leading churches of a nearby city became so interested in the boys that they came to the School on the afternoon before Christmas day, put on a short program in the auditorium, and personally presented each boy with a nicely wrapped parcel, which contained a tie and a handkerchief. Besides this, they presented to the School a hundred rolls for the player piano. The boys, anxious to do something for the kindness shown them, rendered a part of the program they had prepared for the evening when they would have their Christmas Tree. It is hard to say whether the boys or the men enjoyed the occasion more. All contributions to our Christ-

mas Fund must be made for all the boys. No special contributions are allowed for boys from a special county. All boys are on the same level in sharing our Christmas Cheer. This ruling does not prevent a child's mother or relatives from sending special gifts to their children.

The industrial activities are Printing, Baking, Laundering, Farming, Wood Working, Dairying, Shoe Repairing, and the Poultry Department. All these activities are carried on as educational and instructional features as well as industrial. A detailed financial report of the showing made in each of these departments would be too voluminous for a pamphlet of this kind so we are giving only the report of the Printing office and the farm departments. We are proud to declare that none of these activities though, are run at a loss to the State.

PRINT SHOP—JUNE 30th, 1926.

Expenses.

Inventories, July 1, 1925	\$3,282.47	
Purchases	1,115.32	
Total	\$4,397.79	
Less Inventories, June 30th, 1926	810.25	

Supplies Consumed.

Supplies Consumed	\$3,587.54	
Equipment	48.20	
Supervisors' Salaries	1,200.00	
Repairs to Equipment	118.48	
Profits from Operations	1,110.17	
	\$6,064.39	

Revenue.

Cash Sales.

Outside Printing	\$843.34	
Uplift Subscriptions	118.50	\$961.84

Printing for School.

	No. Printed	Value
"Uplift"	50,000	\$4,800.00

Uplift Envelopes	9,500	50.35
Cards	9,500	50.35
Office Forms	32,100	100.30
Bakery Forms	16,000	28.00
Clothing Reports	2,000	6.00
Dept. Forms	1,000	4.65
Shoe Shop Forms	1,700	4.00
Boy's Envelopes	3,500	8.40
Boy's Letterheads	10,000	36.50
Boy's Cards	250	1.50
Miss. Forms	200	12.50
		<hr/>
		\$5,102.55
		<hr/>
		\$6,064.39

FARM REPORT—June 30, 1926.

Expenses.

Purchases—Supplies and Forage.

Inventories, July 1, 1925	\$5,199.12
Farm	\$ 4,788.82
Dairy	10,103.61
Hog Farm	749.11
Poultry Farm	2,575.65
	<hr/>
	\$23,416.31
Less Inventories, June 30, 1926	4,961.95

Supplies Consumed.

Supplies Consumed	18,454.36
Farm Expenses	7,370.05
Dairy Expenses	895.33
Hog Farm Expenses	71.25
Poultry Expenses	441.25
	<hr/>
Total Expense	\$27,232.24
Profits from Operations	6,506.01
	<hr/>
	\$33,738.25

Revenues.**Cash Sales**

Farm Produce	\$2,559.36	
Dairy Products	326.74	
Poultry Products	220.95	\$3,107.05

Farm Products Used by School.

1100 doz. Beets @ .05	\$ 55.00	
1648 lbs. beans @ .15	242.20	
5665 lbs. Cabbage @ .03	169.95	
295 doz. Cantaloupes @ .60	177.00	
887 doz. Cucumbers @ .05	43.35	
1050 doz. Corn @ .30	315.00	
2500 Heads Lettuce @ .05	125.00	
1890 Water Melons @ .10	189.00	
1933 doz. Onions @ .10	193.30	
15 bu. Peaches @ 2.00	30.00	
20 bu. Peas @ 4.00	80.00	
4600 lbs. Greens @ .03	138.00	
260 lbs. Squash @ .05	13.00	
600 bu. Sweet Potatoes @ .75	450.00	
24,361 lbs. Tomatoes @ .05	1,218.05	
300 bu. Irish Potatoes @ 1.50	450.00	
80 bu. Peanuts @ 2.00	160.00	
9,353 lbs. Meat @ .15	1,402.95	
44,625 Gals. Milk @ .40	17,850.00	
7,181 doz. Eggs @ .40	2,872.40	
408 Young Chickens @ .75	306.00	
647 Hens @ 1.00	647.00	\$27,127.20
Work for School by Farm Teams		\$3,504.00

\$33,738.25

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—MAINTENANCE FUND.

Year Ending, June, 30, 1925.

RECEIPTS**State**

July 1924	\$ 10,000.00
Aug 1924	9,442.76

Sept 1924	9,800.18	
Oct. 1924	10,443.85	
Nov. 1924	10,113.46	
Dec 1924	9,669.02	
Dec 1924	9,508.88	
Jan 1925	11,042.97	
Feb 1925	10,091.23	
Apr 1925	11,414.57	
Apr 1925	10,931.56	
June 1925	7,541.52	\$120,000.00

Note: Concord National Bank

1,500.00

Revenue From School.

Cash Sales

Shoe Shop	\$ 29.25	
Printing Plant	1,335.39	
Wood Shop	18.75	
Bakery	.35	
Farm	1,652.31	
Dairy	659.53	
Poultry	182.66	
Uplift Subscription	261.25	
Band	15.00	
Refunds	558.66	
Miscellaneous	484.28	\$5,197.43

Damages for mule killed	175.00
Sale of Buick Automobile	450.00
Cash over	.72

Total Receipts	\$127,323.15
Cash Balance July 1, 1924	211.69
Total	\$127,534.84

Disbursements.

Administrative & General	\$ 8,695.76
Parole Activities	3,099.33
Cottages	31,944.39
Bakery	7,001.23
Housekeeping	20,359.32

TWO CAMPUS SCENES



Sewing Room	1,685.07
Shoe Shop	2,483.91
Laundry	1,257.01
Medical and Surgical Care	2,359.61
Nursing Attendance	492.87
Light, Heat, Power and Water	7,220.85
Care Buildings, Grounds & Equipment	3,214.07
Wood Shop	1,408.57
Instruction	6,948.24
Recreation	301.47
Farm and Garden	11,487.58
Dairy	9,720.88
Hogs	375.15
Poultry	2,721.62
Printing Plant	2,988.60
Repayment of Loan	1,500.00

Total Disbursementss	\$127,265.53
Cash balance, June 30, 1925	269.31

Total	\$127,534.84
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PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Year Ending, June, 30, 1925.

RECEIPTS.

From State Appropriation	\$ 67,000.00
From Concord National Bank	5,000.00
Sale Electrical Equipment	232.95

Total Receipts	\$72,232.95
Cash on hand, July 1, 1924	6,140.49

Total	\$78,373.44
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Disbursements

3112 Auditorium Equipment	\$ 4,817.20
3114 Milk House Equipment	4,819.36
4102 Farm House	3,098.77
4107 Power Line	6,944.16
3117 Ice Plant Equipment	10.00
4102 Garages	10.00

3102 Administrative Building Equipment	22.00
3114 Granary Equipment	1.50
3102 School Equipment	20.00
4103 School Building	1,615.98
3103 Bakery Equipment	1,919.83
3121 Barber Shop Equipment	1.50
4102 Hog House	523.03
3116 Shoe Shop Equipment	568.24
4102 Cottages	668.72
4102 Feed and Cow Barn	7,824.29
4102 Chicken House	1,232.75
3112 Band Equipment	918.33
3114 Farm Equipment	200.00
3112 Athletic Equipment	64.00
3121 Sewing Room Equipment	60.50
4104 Drainage and Sewerage	75.00
3112 Motion Picture Equipment	42.69
1802 Building Repairs	188.40
1106 Water System	200.00
5101 Loans Repayed	5,000.00
Total Disbursements	\$40,846.25
Cash balance, June 30, 1925	37,527.19
(Concord National Bank)	
Total	\$78,373.44

MAINTENANCE FUND.
Year Ending June 30, 1926

Receipts

First Quarter Allotment	\$30,750.00	
First Quarter Cash Receipts	680.49	\$31,430.49
Second Quarter Allotment	\$30,439.87	
Second Quarter Cash Receipts	1,015.34	\$31,455.21
Third Quarter Allotment	33,250.00	
Third Quarter Cash Receipts	1,266.71	\$34,516.71
Fourth Quarter Allotment	31,450.00	
Fourth Quarter Cash Receipts	1,775.29	\$33,225.29

Petty Cash (closed and deposited)	\$250.00	
Cancelled Check No. 1013	40.00	
Correction Check No. 177	31.02	\$321.02

Total		\$130,948.72
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Disbursements

Administrative and General	\$	10,435.80
Parole Activities		2,942.72

Subsistence

Cottages	\$33,833.81
Bakery	5,310.68
Housekeeping	19,590.20
Sewing Room	1,140.25
Shoe Shop	2,052.09
Laundry	1,378.23
Medical and Surgical Care	1,358.58
Nursing and Attendance	360.50
Light, Heat Power and Water	9,343.24
Care of Buildings, Grounds and Equipment	2,503.50
Instructional	5,917.75
Recreation	293.87

Agricultural

Farm and Garden	\$12,158.87
Dairy	10,998.94
Hogs	820.36
Poultry	3,016.90

Manufacturing

Print Shop	\$2,482.00
Wood Shop	1,645.16

Miscellaneous

Funeral Expenses	\$127.50
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Corrections

Cancelled Check No. 1013	\$40.00
Correction Check No. 177	31.02

Reverted Balances

First Quarter	\$1,069.95
Second Quarter (none)	
Third Quarter	1,766.51
Fourth Quarter	330.29

Total	\$130,948.72
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PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT FUND.**Year Ending June 30, 1926****Receipts**

1925	
June 30—Balance (1923 Appropriation)	\$37,527.19
1925 State Appropriation	35,000.00
1926	
March 19 Sale of Pipe	1,272.00
April 6 Sale of Pipe	1,281.37
	<hr/>
	\$75,080.56
	<hr/>
Balance June 30th 1926	\$33,305.56

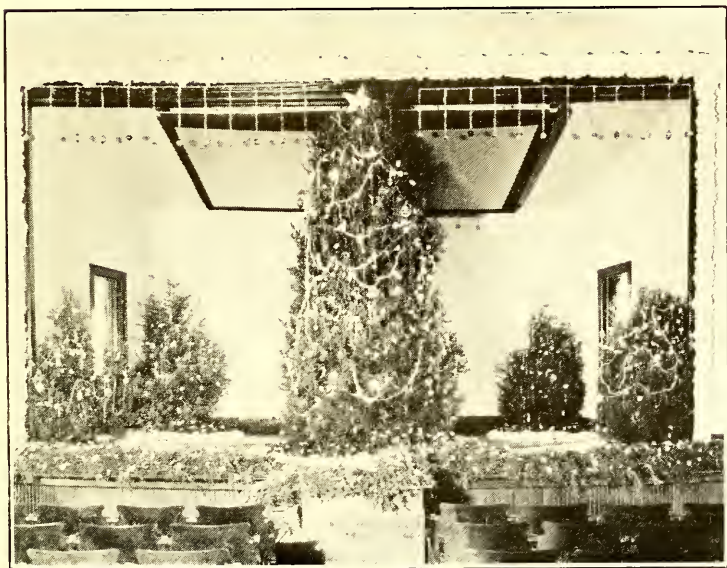
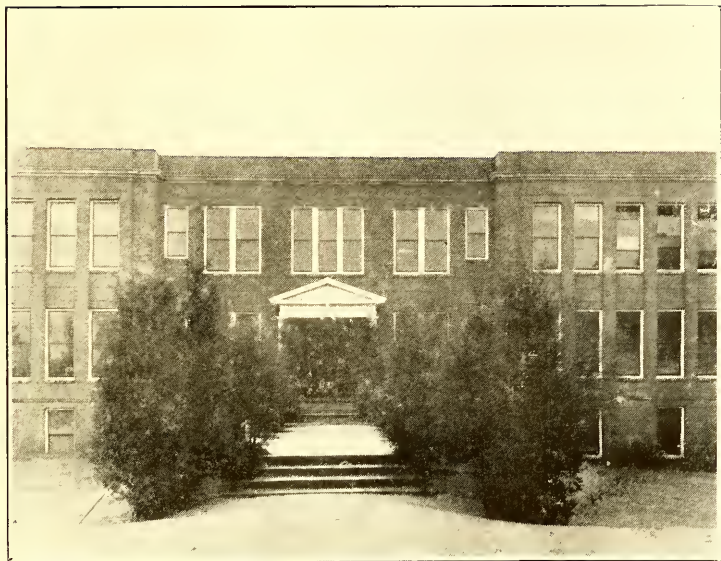
Disbursements

Water Projects	\$39,524.24
Repairs to Barn	1,700.00
Plumbing	550.76
To Balance	33,305.56
	<hr/>
	\$75,080.56

FACTS GLEANED FROM THE RECORDS

	1924-5	1925-6
Average No. Boys	396	398
Cost per boy per year	\$278.5029	\$318.62
Average cost per month	23.2086	26.55
Cost per boy per day	.7736	.885
No. boys enroled June 30th 1926		408
Average age		14.1
Youngest boy enrolled, one		7 yrs.
Oldest boys enrolled, five		18 yrs.
Largest No. ninety-four		15 yrs.
Next largest eighty-eight		14 yrs.
Fathers of boys dead		20%
Mothers dead		15%
Both Parents dead		7%
Parents separated		10%
Parents in prison		2%
Boys-engaged in trades		35%
Boys on farm and outside		65%

CHRISTMAS SCENES 1926



No. boys paroled	100	155
Allowed to go home for cause during biennium		31
Parole records show the number of paroled boys making good—slightly over		80%

The School is proud of the attitude of its paroled boys. They love to come back on visits to the School. Some long to be a boy again and as they express it take the "wonderful training over." One boy sent us \$10. for our Christmas Fund. Many of them write letters and send Christmas Cards.

Representation by Counties.

Alamance	2	Graham	6
Alexander	2	Granville	2
Alleghany	2	Guilford	24
Ashe	3	Halifax	2
Avery	1	Harnett	3
Beaufort	6	Haywood	7
Burnswick	1	Henderson	2
Buncombe	6	Hertford	2
Burke	7	Hoke	2
Cabarrus	5	Iredell	13
Caldwell	4	Jackson	1
Camden	1	Johnston	6
Carteret	4	Lee	3
Caswell	2	Lenior	5
Catawba	2	Lincoln	1
Chatham	2	Macon	2
Cherokee	3	Madison	6
Chowan	2	Mitchell	2
Cleveland	1	McDowell	2
Columbus	7	Mecklenburg	23
Craven	4	Montgomery	4
Cumberland	3	Nash	5
Davidson	10	Moore	3
Davie	3	New Hanover	5
Duplin	5	Orange	2
Durham	20	Onslow	1
Edgecombe	2	Pamlico	1
Forsyth	33	Pasquotank	4
Gaston	23	Pender	1

Person	2	Swain	2
Pitt	13	Transylvania	2
Randolph	5	Union	3
Richmond	7	Vance	2
Robeson	11	Wake	14
Rockingham	8	Warren	1
Rowan	8	Watauga	1
Rutherford	16	Wayne	3
Sampson	1	Wilkes	3
Stanley	5	Wilson	5
Surry	3	Yancey	4

REQUEST FOR MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATION (By Functions)

For the Biennium 1927-29, Beginning July 1, 1927.

Proposed Expenditures 1927-29,

By Functions	1927-28	1928-29
(1) Office and Administration	\$13,969	\$14,605
(2) Subsistence	50,076	50,076
(3) Housekeeping	32,755	33,130
(4) Laundering	2,070	2,070
(5) Medical and Surgical Care	2,595	2,595
(6) Nursing and Attendance	900	900
(7) Heat, Light, Power and Water	11,820	11,820
(8) Care Buildings and Grounds	6,575	6,575
(9) Instructional	8,885	8,745
(10) Recreational	370	320
(11) Agricultural	26,875	26,275
(12) Manufacturing	3,110	3,110
	\$160,000	\$160,225

Request for Maintenance Appropriation by Functions has been increased over 1926-27 \$20,000. The estimates on 1926-27 was based on 14 cottages in operation. The estimate for 1927-28 and 1928-29 is based on 15 cottages and a receiving building in operation. This same ratio of Appropriation has been operating for past two Bienniums. This request for increase in Appropriation is due to enlargement.

This estimate is based on a population between 480 and 525 boys. There are thirty single beds to a cottage. Thirty boys is

the proper capacity for a cottage. There are thirteen cottages now operating, 390 boys proper capacity. Two unoccupied cottages and the receiving building would give a proper capacity 480. The ultimate capacity by crowding 33 boys to a cottage would give an ultimate capacity, 525 boys—allowing only 30 boys in receiving building.

REQUEST FOR PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT APPROPRIATION

(By Projects)

For the Biennium 1927-29, Beginning July 1, 1927

Permanent Improvement Appropriation Requested		\$104,950
Land (400. acres)	\$60,000	
Yard Hydrants	400	
Drain Pipe	500	
Individual Motors for Shop	1,000	
Grinding and Turning Lay	300	
Extra Laundry Equipment	2,500	
Swimming Pool	2,000	
Playground Equipment	1,000	
Band Instruments	2,000	
Sewer Enlargements	15,000	
Plumbing Equipment at Dairy	500	
Rebuild and enlarge pasture	950	
Extension of yard lighting	500	
Canning outfit, Shed and Storage Room	3,500	
Extra School Room Equipment	300	
Printing Office Equipment (Miller Saw & Perforater)	1,000	
Walks and Pavements	1,000	
Greenhouse	5,000	
Underpass (Necessary) Not estimated		
Water Tank	7,500	\$104,950

APPRECIATED ENDORSEMENTS.

The late Dr. W. H. Slingerhand, Secretary of Child Welfare Department Russell Sage Foundation, of New York says:

“The institution impressed me as one of the best of the schools

for delinquent boys in the southern states, and one that will rank well with such school in any of the states.

I congratulate you on an excellent site, high and sightly, well drained and healthy, and attached to a fairly fertile body of tilable land.

I congratulate you on your buildings, which are above the average in kind and quality. Especially do I feel that your fidelity to the Cottage Plan, and it in its entirety, so that each cottage is a "complete domestic unit" is to be highly commended. The possible home life is far above what can be attained in one that is congregate or has more or less of centralization.

I also feel that your growth is phenomenal, especially for the last year or two. I note that seven cottages are now occupied with their complement of boys; that two more are practically ready for their families; and that contracts for two more are let and will be available in a few months. This will give you, when they are occupied, eleven cottages with 30 boys each, or a total population of 330. You expect to reach this point within a year.

Let me suggest that this number will very largely increase your responsibilities, and the numbers and variety of members in the Staff. I trust that a high grade of workers may be maintained; that the academic school may be properly enlarged and strengthened; that more high grade Industrial or Vocational departments may be maintained, under the leadership of competent trade teachers; and that the excellent spirit that now seems to pervade the School may not be lost when numbers multiply.

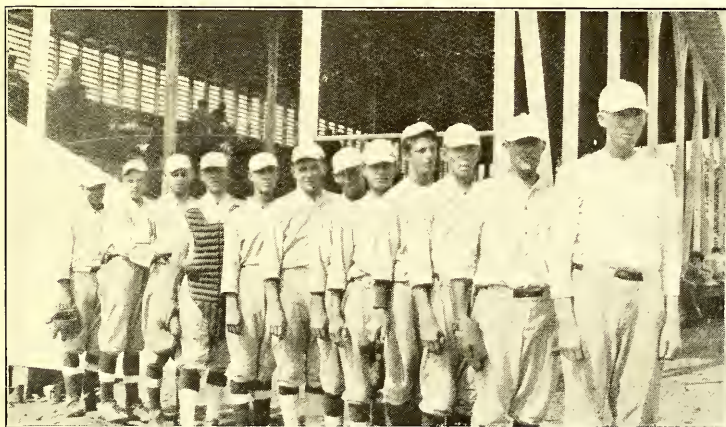
I am glad to express my appreciation of your excellent Superintendent, Professor Charles E. Boger, to whom I feel much of the steady advancement of the School is due. I also found several of the Staff, with whom I was brought in contact, excellent and devoted persons, for those whose influence and efficiency there can be no doubt.

Your Chapel is a gem. It is one of the best, though far from the largest, in such schools throughout the Nation. You are favored above many in having the special co-operation of the King's Daughters, and their latest and most expressive gift is indeed noteworthy.

Your School Building is one that is a credit to the School and to the State. I rejoice to find a school building erected with definite regard to future needs, not barely so as to accommodate the population of today. Here you can adequately supply rooms and the equipment for several hundreds more than you now have



LINOTYPE CLASS.



ATHLETIC ACTIVITIES.

without undue crowding. It is a splendid way to build, thus anticipating growth. I note also the special service rooms. To have a central library room, and a librarian, seems to me very desirable. I was pleased to find that provision was made for a Clinic Room, where all sorts of examinations and minor treatments can be given. The excellent auditorium must supply a "long felt want." I hope the basement Gymnasium may be soon equipped for service. Altogether, it is one of the best and most exclusive buildings of the kind I have seen anywhere.

The School has been highly favored in the matter of health and so far there has been little need of a real hospital. But that favor may not always last, and especially as the numbers are doubling up so fast. I beg to advise that adequate hospital facilities be provided the earliest possible day.

I was impressed by the homelike spirit of the institution, and the desire of most of the boys to remain as long as possible. One of the lads said there was only one thing he was worrying about, the fact that he probably would be sent home the next parole day. If he is a sample of many, and I think he is, the Board and the Staff are to be congratulated on the success of their work.

If I may judge from sample copies of THE UPLIFT that came into my hands, this little paper is not only unique as an institution periodical, but is worthy of a place among the very best of those published in the Industrial Schools of the country. Its office, the printing office of the School, is an excellent example of an Industrial Department that does real vocational work.

The State of North Carolina may well be proud of the excellent start made here in building a plant for a real School for this class of amature citizens. Let me emphasize my pleasure in the fact that the institution is without any "visible signs of the penal idea." It is not a juvenile prison, it is a Special School, and the School idea is written largely in every part and structure of the plant. The small element of custodial care necessarily a part of the institution can almost be ignored in our vision of its larger and better function. I wish that all of your citizens could visit and study the School, and recognize these important facts."

Mr. B. Ogden Chisolm, Prison Commissioner, of New York City says:

"Comparing your School with others, I should put it on a high plane,—well developed along the lines that are the most essential for the welfare of the boys. Even though my time was short,

it was sufficient for me to absorb the pleasant atmosphere that exists between the boys and their superiors. We can do little without cooperation and it does seem as if this sort of spirit prevailed throughout the Jackson Training School."

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Visitations.

Parents and relatives of boys are allowed to visit them. Our experience has taught us that one-day visits are best and the Board has fixed Wednesday of each week as visiting day from 8:30 to 5:30, exclusive of noon hour. Relatives are permitted to visit not more than one day each month, and on Wednesday. Their stay should not be long as all visits interrupt the boy in his regular routine of duties, and interfere greatly with the work of the School. The boys are not allowed to leave the grounds, but are given the privilege of free intercourse with the parents. Parents, and visitors should report to the office immediately upon their arrival at the School.

Boys are not allowed to visit relatives and friends. In emergency cases this rule may be suspended by the superintendent provided the parents or relatives accompanies the request with cash to cover the expenses of the trip and to insure the safe return of the boy at the expiration of his parole.

Parents need not expect to secure board and lodging at the school or to be furnished with transportation to and from the station.

Gifts to the Boys.

Parents, relatives or friends of the boys who wish to make gifts to them are allowed to furnish shoes, caps, union suits, handkerchiefs, ties and an occasional box of fruit or eatables. Boys are allowed to have a small amount of money to be spent by them under the direction of the cottage officer. Boys are not allowed to receive the money themselves. It must be turned over to the officers and purchases made by them on order of the boys which order must be approved by the proper officers.

Correspondence.

Boys are allowed and encouraged to write one regular letter a month to their families. The letters are written under the supervision of the teacher or cottage officer and are inspected before being mailed. Boys receive letters from parents and friends, all

of which are inspected by an officer before delivery to the boys. All objectionable communications are withheld from the boys.

Who Can be Received?

No boy can be received by the authorities of the School if he has reached his sixteenth birthday—only boys under sixteen can be admitted. The authorities here have no discretion in this matter, it is a provision of the law. No boy can be entered here except he be committed by some officer of the law for violation of some criminal law. No provision is made for any boy except the delinquent boy—in other words the boys, who come before the court for violation of some law and has to be corrected or turned loose on the community again. There is no place here for the mental defective or the cripple. We have no equipment whatever for the treatment of any except the intellectually normal boys.

Not a Prison Nor Penal Institution.

Boys should not be sent here as a punishment for their infractions of the law. The School is not a penal institution and does not attempt to administer punishment to a boy for his past wrongs. They are left behind him forever, so far as the Training School is concerned. The School has no cells or place of confinement. All boys are allowed the freedom of the outdoors. The School tries to encourage a boy to lead a clean life, mentally, morally, physically and to form correct habits. His record at the School, is what makes him a good or a bad "prospect" in the eyes of the officers of the Institution.

Discipline.

The Discipline of the School is semi-military and is strict. The policy being mild firmness. Most of the boys who are sent to us are said to be incorrigible and unmanageable by their parents. This condition in a boy is soon overcome here by the system used in the government of the boys. A boy soon finds himself doing involuntarily what the other boys are doing. Many who are classed as incorrigible before coming here become respectful and obedient within a short time. Punishment is inflicted when necessary to enforce discipline or to correct evil habits in a boy. This punishment is almost entirely inflicted in the presence of the other boys and always in the right spirit by the officers. However, we find that the steady occupation and regular habits of the boys are the best means of obtaining discipline. No

idleness or slothfulness is allowed. The boys must eat and sleep regularly and keep clean. When these rules are enforced together with steady work which proves interesting and instructive to the boys, their government becomes much easier than their former acquaintances would suspect. The officers learn boy nature, and the privileges and honors that a boy prizes, are allowed him when he shows himself worthy of them. A boy more than any other being in the world is influenced by environment.

Mistaken Idea.

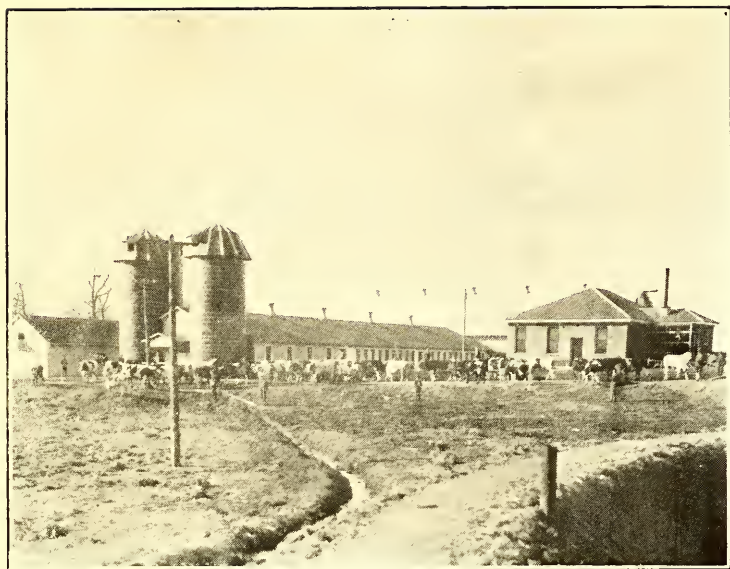
Parents often think that their boys will not be paroled unless application is either made by letter or in person for their dismissal. Boys are not kept at the School because they are needed here. The only idea in keeping a boy at the School is the hope of making a better boy, a better citizen of him. When he is ready for discharge, he would be discharged were his name never mentioned in person or letter. Some feel that it takes too long to get away from the School when once here, hence we are deluged with requests for release as well as for entry of boys. They seem to forget the rapidity evil fastens itself upon one and the slowness of the process of engrafting the good. The latter takes time, patience and care. It is line upon line and precept upon precept. 'Tis a tedious and sometimes a hopeless job.

Conduct Stands Out.

The Jackson Training School being divorced as much as possible from formalism and institutionalism and filled full of home and realism has never found it a great problem to determine who are the proper boys to be sent home. No book keeper is employed to keep the merits and demerits and at the end of each month after laborious additions and subtractions take off a balance sheet to find out who has been good and who has been bad. No father of the home ever has to strike a trial balance with the children of his family to know the good ones in the household, neither do the house fathers at the Jackson Training School. They just stand out.

The Type-Setter.

For the past eight years, or practically ever since Linotype machines have been installed at the School, the business reports have all been set up by boys finishing our printing course. This entire report has been set on a number 14 Linotype by Clyde



OUTSIDE VIEW OF DAIRY.



INSIDE VIEW OF DAIRY.



Bristow of Durham, N. C. Clyde was sixteen years old, last August. His father died about two years ago, leaving his mother with five children, 3 boys, all of whom are at the School and two small sisters who are still with their mother. Clyde's father was a printer. Clyde hopes to soon finish his work at the School and return to his home prepared to help his mother with the care of his little sisters.

THAT FOR WHICH THE BOYS STRIVE. PAROLE AGREEMENT.

OF

.....

I,.....make

the following agreement with the Superintendent of the Jackson Training School.

That I will lead a sober and industrious life. That I will prosecute my work with diligence and endeavor to lead such a life as will reflect credit upon myself, my family, and the School. I will not use intoxicating drinks or tobacco in any form foryears. I will write the Superintendent of the Jackson Training School once each month and give him a true account of my work and conduct.

I will attend religious services and Sunday School regularly and endeavor to live an upright Christian life.

I will return to the Jackson Training School and become a regular intimate of same, if at any time, my conduct be such as to cause the Superintendent to demand this of me.

Further agreement

.....

.....

.....

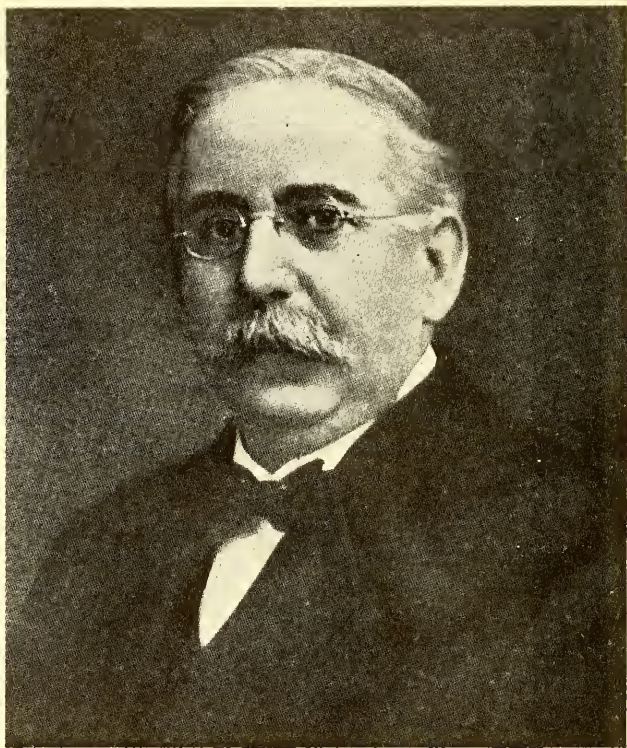
.....(SEAL)

Signed by me thisday of192....

.....(SEAL)

WITNESS

.....(SEAL)



JAMES P. COOK

TENTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE
STONEWALL JACKSON MANUAL TRAINING
AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

CONCORD, NORTH CAROLINA

To the Governor and the Board of Trustees. For the
Biennium Ending June 30th, 1928.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

L. T. HARTSELL, SR., Chairman, Concord.

MISS EASDALE SHAW, Vice-Chairman, Rockingham.

D. B. COLTRANE, Treasurer, Concord.

HERMAN CONE, Greensboro.

MRS. R. O. EVERETT, Secretary, Durham.

MRS. W. N. REYNOLDS, Winston-Salem.

MRS. I. W. FAISON, Charlotte.

PAUL C. WHITLOCK, Charlotte.

CHARLES A. CANNON, Concord.

J. E. LATHAM, Greensboro.

MRS. CAMERON MORRISON, Charlotte

Regular meeting—First Thursday in Jan., April, July, and Oct.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

L. T. HARTSELL, SR., Chairman

D. B. COLTRANE

CHARLES A. CANNON

CHARLES E. BOGER, Superintendent

Regular meetings—Second Thursday of each month.

*To The Governor and Board of Trustees of the Stonewall Jackson
Manual Training and Industrial School.*

GREETINGS:

That you may have some concrete knowledge of the work accomplished by the Stonewall Jackson Manual Training and Industrial School during the past biennium, that you may know what success has attended the plans laid for progress of the institution, and that you may better know how to plan for its future work, these facts have been tabulated for your inspection. While a report of this kind is prepared primarily for the information of his Excellency and the Board, yet it will also furnish information to the friends of the institution and all others desiring information concerning the school.

This report will give something of the details of the working of the institution together with a review of the work done in the various departments for the biennium, and also set forth the most pressing needs of the Institution.

With the hope that at least some of the purposes for which this report has been compiled may be realized, I beg to submit the same.

Very respectfully,
Chas. E. Boger,
Superintendent

Superintendent's Report

It is only a few months until the 20th anniversary of the opening of the Stonewall Jackson Manual Training and Industrial School. Its first cottage home, a three story brick building, the gift of the King's Daughters of the State was opened on the 12th day of January 1909 and its first boy, Worth Hatch, of Burlington, N. C., was admitted on that date. It is a significant fact, too, that this date was the anniversary of the birth of its late Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Hon. Jas. P. Cook, Concord, N. C., who holds the distinction of being the first advocate of the establishment of such a school in the state and one who unselfishly gave of his time, thought and means for the advancement of its cause. He was its chairman of the Board of Trustees from the founding of the school until his passing on March 22nd 1923. During all this while his most loyal devotion was freely and enthusiastically given. Tho' in the last years of his life, he attended the meetings of the Board suffering pain, no excuse for absence was ever offered for sickness, weather, pleasure or business and the distinction was his of having attended every meeting of the Board from the founding of the school until his passing. The cause and development of the school lay nearest his heart and its call for service never met in him cold or unresponsive action.

From the 12th day of January 1909, almost twenty years ago, to this day June 30th, 1928, wonderful transformation has taken place. The rough, open, broken field in which the first cottage was erected has been transformed into a beautiful campus and building after building has been erected until now the place presents the appearance of a city, all its own, affording homes and comfort for those who inhabit here. The fondest dreams of the most ardent advocate of the work of the school have been surpassed.

Since that time hundreds of boys, who were looked upon as hopeless, beyond reclamation, have been kept here, steadied upon their feet for a while, taught to do things, that were worth while—things that would elicit commendation for thoughtful and interested effort and then returned to their homes to become active, earning citizens in the life of the community from which they came. This has been the work of the school during these years, over and over again, turning out the trained and keeping and receiving the untrained in a never ending process of awakening, guiding, moulding the hidden, dormant impulses of misguided youth, urging them to look up and burgeon out into what they can become. Limited and handicapped many times in doing for them what we feel and know would be a greater incentive for better and finer

action, still with faith in the cause and forgetting handicaps untiring efforts have ever been made for a record of accomplishment. Our record shows 80% of the boys sent us are, as it were, made over and returned to their homes to become parts of the great machinery of civilization that works, struggles and builds the progress of the State. The general public though knows more of the 20% than the 80%.

From the small beginning, the school's capacity has been enlarged year by year by adding cottage homes and other equipment necessary in the operation of the school until the capital assets are over \$1,000,000.00, which are listed as follows:

Land 423 Acres.....	\$85,384.00
Buildings.....	638,085.00
Non-Structural Improvements.....	103,961.00
Machinery & Appurtenances.....	40,155.00
Office Equipment.....	2,594.00
Furniture & Furnishing.....	37,739.00
Dining Room & Kitchen Equipment.....	15,888.00
Bedding & Linen.....	20,185.00
Laundry & Equipment.....	6,000.00
Medical & Surgical Equipment.....	232.00
Motor Vehicles.....	2,610.00
Class Room & Teachers Equipment.....	3 065.00
Recreational Equipment.....	2,125.00
Farm & Dairy Equipment.....	3,198.00
Shop Equipment.....	4,263.00
Plumbing Equipment.....	225.00
Fire Protection Equipment.....	554.00
Livestock.....	14,963.00
All Other.....	34,469.00
Total.....	<hr/> \$1,020,695.00

Fifteen cottage homes afford accomodation for 30 boys each, and a Receiving Building accomodates 20 boys. All boys admitted to the school are passed through the Receiving Building. Four days per month, the 1st and 2nd, the 15th and 16th are set apart for reception of new boys. The new boys are kept in this building apart from the others until the possibility of contaminating them with contagious disease is passed. While in this building the boys are looked over for physical defects, given blood test and smallpox vaccination before turning them into the stream of humanity that composes the life of our homes.

The health of the boys still remains a marvel. There has been very little sickness among them. We had several boys at the hospital but most of them needing hospital treatment were from such causes as accidents or the correction of some physical defect. One boy suffering from chronic appendicitis was sent to the hospital for an operation. For several days after the operation, every evidence of recovery was apparent, but later peritonitis developed and the boy died. This death is the sixth in twenty years of the school's life. The daily calisthenic drills, the regular exercise, the proper amount of sleep, the varied menu and the quantity of good, clean wholesome milk are conducive to health and enemies of weakness and disease. The boys are a sturdy, red blooded, disease resisting bunch of fellows.

This record does not mean that there are no calls for attention. All of which calls are handled at the first aid room at the office. It would take too much time to keep an accurate record of all these calls during a day for the entire year but that those interested may know, records were kept for several months and we have tabulated this information for July which is about a normal month.

Doctors are always called when needed or boys carried to the doctor.

<i>Ailment</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Treatment</i>
Boils	20	Iodine, Peroxide, Alcohol, lanced, poulticed and drained.
Bruises	41	Apinol, bandage, iodine, bichloride, poulticed and mercurochrome.
Cuts	12	Iodine, bandage, mercurochrome, bichloride.
Poison Oak	7	Lotion and alcohol.
Sores	82	Ointment, mercurochrome, bichloride, bandage, zinc oxide and Vegson.
Indigestion	2	Sal Hepatica.
Swollen Foot	1	Hot applications.
Sunburn	3	Ungentine.
Ring Worm	1	Zinc Oxide.
Blistered Heel	1	Drained.
Sprained Finger	2	Iodine.
Stiff Neck	3	"
Earache	2	Irrigated.
Burns	5	Ungentine.
Sprain	1	Liniment.
Sore Ear	68	Irrigated and drops.
Nausea	6	Magnesia and Sal Hepatica.
Tonsilitis	2	Mercurochrome.

We need badly an infirmmary, with a nurse in charge. No place is now provided for boys who are sick except in the cottage dormitories and none at all for those who are not sick enough to go to bed, yet are not able to go out with the regular work detail. Such boys are now sent with details to the print shop, shoeshop, laundry, etc. Of course they are in the way but it is the only way to care for these boys. Your special consideration is asked for our request for an infirmmary.

The school has become one of the really large institutions of its kind in a short time.

The phenomenal growth could never have been realized except for donations from liberal-minded people of the State. Nine cottage homes were built and equipped by the following counties—Mecklenburg, Guilford, Durham, Rockingham, Gaston, Rowan—Iredell, Robeson, Forsyth, Rutherford. The King's Daughters erected the first cottage home, also a beautiful chapel and a memorial bridge spanning the National Highway, connecting the chapel with the school campus. Both of which were constructed of rough granite. Mr. T. H. Webb of Concord, N. C. erected an electric sign, in the form of an arch, over the bridge, which reads, "Stonewall Jackson Training School for Boys." The sign has 410 lights. An artistic granite pavilion located just north of the school building, was a gift of Mr. J. E. Latham, of Greensboro, N. C. Fifty-eight thousand dollars was given by Mrs. J. W. Cannon for the erection and equipment of the Cannon Memorial Building, that takes the place of the administration building that was burned Sept. 8, 1922. The beautiful and artistic gates at the north end of the campus were the gift of Mrs. John. A. Barnhardt, Concord, N. C. in memory of her husband. Mr. J. G. Parks gave the school a modern picture show machine costing \$800. Efrid brothers, a player piano and Mr. Will Linker of Concord, a screen for the pictures. Mrs. J. W. Cannon, Sr., and Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Cannon gave a \$3,000 theater pipe organ as an additional equipment for our auditorium. Mr. Joseph Cannon of Concord, furnished the school auditorium, before enlargement, at a cost of \$2,500. Mrs. A. L. Coble gave two percheron horses for farm purposes. Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Reynolds gave \$1,000. toward the erection of the stock barn. Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Roth of Elkin, N. C. gave \$3,500 for the erection of an industrial building. Mr. Caesar Cone made a bequest of \$1,000 and Mrs. Stonewall Jackson \$200 to the school. Mr. Cone also furnished material for the boys' work uniforms. Since his death material is sent by his brother, Mr. Julius Cone. The womens' clubs, chief among them, the King's Daughters, and the Men's

Bible Class of the Second Presbyterian Church, Charlotte, N. C., and many interested people have always seen that the boys have a really worthwhile Christmas remembrance. A committee from Charlotte, headed by Mr. V. G. Guthrie, recently gave the athletic department a \$250.00 push ball. Mr. Bill Fetzer of Brevard, N. C. gave the school a thoroughbred registered Holstein bull weighing twenty-three hundred lbs.

Balls and bats, books and magazines and other reading matter have often been donated by friends of the school. A unique and much appreciated gift is made by Mr. William Barnhardt of Charlotte, N. C.—a student's Bible for every paroled boy from the school and ten Bibles to each cottage home.

The King's Daughters gave a 24 piece set of Conn band instruments. Two steel flag poles, 60 ft, high for the purpose of carrying the State and United States flags were the gift of Mr. E. B. Grady, of Concord, N. C.

SOME FACTS COMPILED AS TO WHERE THE BOYS COME FROM, THEIR HOMES AND FAMILY RELATIONS.

List Of Boys By Counties

Anson	1	Jackson	1
Alleghaney	1	Johnson	8
Alamance	4	Lee	4
Alexander	3	Lenoir	3
Avery	1	Macon	3
Bertie	1	Montgomery	4
Brunswick	3	Moore	3
Burke	8	McDowell	6
Beaufort	4	Madison	6
Buncombe	5	Mecklenburg	33
Cleveland	7	Nash	7
Chowan	2	New Hanover	8
Caswell	2	Orange	5
Cataret	6	Onslow	1
Cherokee	8	Pamlico	1
Cumberland	12	Person	2
Columbus	6	Pender	3
Craven	4	Pasquotank	5
Catawba	6	Pitt	10
Cabarrus	7	Richmond	8

Caldwell	9	Dandolph	11
Dare	1	Fobeson	5
Davie	1	Rockingham	14
Duplin	3	Rowan	9
Davidson	12	Rutherford	10
Durham	11	Surry	4
Edgecombe	12	Sampson	3
Forsyth	31	Stokes	5
Graham	2	Swain	3
Caston	23	Stanley	8
Guilford	26	Transylvania	3
Henderson	2	Union	1
Hertford	2	Wayne	1
Hoke	1	Vance	2
Halifax	5	Watauga	2
Haywood	9	Wilson	4
Harnett	6	Wilkes	5
Iredell	16	Wake	18
Jones	1	Yancey	2

Total No. of boys on current roll	491
No. counties represented in above list	78
Largest No. of boys ever enrolled, August, 1st 1928.	515

Number and Age of Boys Present—1928.

Seven years of age.....	3
Eight years of age.....	4
Nine years of age.....	1
Ten years of age.....	12
Eleven years of age.....	18
Twelve years of age.....	49
Thirteen years of age.....	51
Fourteen years of age.....	99
Fifteen years of age.....	119
Sixteen years of age.....	96
Seventeen years of age.....	20
Eighteen years of age.....	12
Nineteen years of age.....	3
Twenty years of age.....	1
Total.....	488
Average age.....	14.28

Both Parents living.....	233
Orphans.....	43
Mother living.....	346
Father living.....	302
Parents Separated.....	86
Step Father.....	73
Step Mother.....	46
From Farm.....	136
From Factory.....	127
From City.....	228

The report of the principal of the school and the director of the printing department is made a part of this record. A separate financial report is given of all the other departments.

The school has become one of the really large institutions of its kind, but the equipment and the trades have not kept pace with the growth of cottage homes and we find ourselves with a large number of boys lacking many things with which the larger institutions are equipped. We are asking for additional equipment.

An Infirmary.—The school has never felt the need of such building as acutely as now, as there has always been a cottage home equipped and ready for occupancy, but not opened, to care for an emergency. Now all the homes are in active operation and an epidemic, such as we have had, would be a calamity.

Gymnasium.—Aside from the training and development of the boys, it will aid in the handling of them. During the rough, cold weather there is no place to house the boys except by huddling them in the cottage basements, with no opportunity for exercise. Naturally, this breeds restlessness. With a gymnasium they could not only be instructed, but properly cared for.

A Trades Building—We need more trades in which boys can be employed, and more space in the departments now running so that more boys can be used in them. The departments now running are so crowded with machinery and storage only a small number of boys can be handled in each department.

A Green House—The school has gotten along without a green house so far, but has felt the need and importance of such a branch of industry. It would, in our opinion, be a paying department, aside from the instructional feature.

A Cannery—A very crude cannery outfit has served the school in the past. The proper handling of the surplus vegetables in the future necessitates better housing and equipment.

Land.—For some time the school has rented land, as a necessity for the proper use of our increased number of boys. A farm adjoining ours, containing two hundred and twelve acres, will by reason of death of the owner, soon be for sale. The school should own this land, as some of our lots for stock, are on this property. The school has worked a part of this property for several years.

Respectfully submitted

Chas. E. Boger, Supt.

REPORT OF SCHOOL PRINCIPAL

Chas. E. Boger, Superintendent,
Jackson Training School,
Concord, N. C.

Dear Sir:

I respectfully submit herewith my report of the Literary Training Department of The Stonewall Jackson Manual Training and Industrial School for the biennial period ending June 30, 1928.

The school work conforms, as nearly as possible, with the course outlined by the state for the elementary grades. Some eighth grade work is done by a few of the more apt boys. After a boy has been in the Receiving Cottage the required two weeks, he reports to the school section for assignment to his grade. Care is always taken to see that the boy is not put in a grade too advanced for his mental ability, and he is then required to do his work thoroughly.

Owing to the fact that boys are admitted to the institution every month in the year, it is impossible to have regular periods for promotion. It is not the policy of the school to hold a boy back when he is ready for promotion, neither does it ordinarily promote because he has been in a grade for a certain length of time.

School work begins each morning at 7:45 and closes at 4:15. This schedule is maintained throughout the year. The boys are divided into two sections and while half of them work the other half is in school. Thus every boy is actually in school a little more than three hours each day. School days include Saturdays until three o'clock. Each teacher, in addition to the regular school work, is required to be present each Sunday and help with the Sunday School work.

The above schedule does not apply to the men who teach. In addition to the regular school work, they do cottage duty, care for the boys on the play grounds and at recess periods. The principal is required to give each section, morning and afternoon, setting 'up exercises and close order drill.

Chapel is conducted by the teachers individually. An effort is made to instill into the minds and hearts of the boys who come to the Training School, the principles of right living.

The school does not have a study hall, nor are the boys allowed to take their books from the school room. The lessons are prepared in the school room, under the supervision of the teacher. Some of the desks have been in use continuously for more than fifteen years and "initials" are conspicuously absent.

During the course of the year, some of the more important holidays are fittingly observed. On Christmas and Thanksgiving special programs are rendered, to which the public is invited.

Small prizes are often given by friends of the boys in order to stimulate interest in the school work. The fact is recognized that some boys will work for a prize who will not work otherwise.

Possibly you are asking, "What do you accomplish?" Much is accomplished. Many of the boys who come to this school can not read nor write when they come here. It is not uncommon for a boy to make the equivalent of two grades in one year. Special emphasis is laid on what the school considers the fundamental studies, namely: reading, writing, spelling, English, history, geography and arithmetic. Very few of the boys continue their education after leaving this institution. The need for stressing the subjects that will be of more value to the boy in after life is held to be paramount. Frequently boys sixteen years of age are sent here who can not sign their names. It is the purpose of the school to educate these boys to the extent that they may at least read the news papers, write a decent letter and work simple problems in arithmetic.

Another interesting feature of the school work is the fact that we are not bothered with absentees nor tardiness. Owing to the healthful location, regular hours and proper amount of physical exercise, the school has had very little sickness.

Each day the teachers come in personal contact with something like five hundred boys. The teaching force consists of seven experienced, conscientious teachers. The first three grades are taught by ladies and the other four grades by gentlemen. Wonderful results are accomplished in the primary grades under the supervision of the ladies.

The boys are required to write to their parents once each month. This writing is done in the school room under the supervision of the teacher. Each boy is required to write his letter twice. The first copy is corrected by the teacher and given back to him, and the second copy is sent to his parents.

Music is not a regular subject in our school, though it is not entirely neglected. Every Saturday morning and afternoon the boys assemble in the auditorium and a singing class is conducted. This work is directed by the Superintendent's secretary and the principal of the school. The boys enjoy singing and their ability to sing is a subject of much comment by visitors to the school.

It has been the custom of the school for the past several years to display our work at the Cabarrus District Fair. We do not compete with the county schools, though our work favorably compares with their display.

The average number of boys in each grade is between seventy and ninety, and these are divided into two sections, as before stated. The most crowded grades are the first four. The average advancement in grades is a little more than a grade each year. The average grade of the boys who enter this school is about the third. The average age is fourteen and one tenth years. The average length of stay at the school is about two and one-half years. The average grade of the boys who are paroled is about the sixth.

Respectfully submitted,
W. W. Johnson, Principal.

REPORT OF THE PRINTING DEPARTMENT

Mr. Charles E. Boger,
Superintendent.
Dear Sir,

The report of the printing department for the biennial period ending June 30, 1928, is herewith respectfully submitted.

Due to the rapid growth of the institution and the necessity of efficient transaction of its affairs, more printed forms have been required during the past two years than ever before.

To have this work done in a commercial shop would necessitate the expenditure of a large sum of money each year. By

maintaining our own printing department we not only eliminate the greater portion of such an expense, but provide excellent training for the boys who compose our printing class. This class is normally composed of from eight to ten boys each in the morning and afternoon classes.

When these boys entrusted to our care have fulfilled the requirements of the school and are given the opportunity to assume their respective places in society, the training received in this department, in most cases becomes a valuable asset.

During the past two years nineteen boys who have received such training have been paroled, and with a few exceptions, are now employed in printing offices in various parts of the state and are making creditable records.

In our composing room two Linotype machines are being used—a model 14, purchased about seven years ago, and one older model loaned to us by the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, for instructional purposes. Another old model K machine loaned to us by the same company has outlived its usefulness and we are returning same to the factory.. For hand composition three cabinets containing a good supply of display type are in use. Our press-room equipment consists of one Babcock "Optimus 43" two-revolution cylinder press and two Chandler and Price job presses. In addition to these we have such equipment as a Miller Saw-Trimner, Boston wire stitcher, Wing Mailing Machine, C. & P. cutter and Golding Padding Press. Thus one can see that the boys assigned to this department may receive such instruction as would be required in the average shop.

As may be seen in the financial statement listed below, "The Uplift," a thirty-two page weekly magazine published here at the school, is the largest item listed. This little paper has a weekly circulation of about 700.

Among the items listed as "sundry printing" may be found: 12,000 letter heads, 15,000 envelopes, 14,000 bakery order blanks, 5,000 store room requisitions, 4,000 boys' order blanks, 3,000 ice, butter and egg record, and many other smaller items, too numerous to be listed in this report.

Following is the financial statement for this department:

REVENUE & EXPENSE—PRINT SHOP

July 1, 1927 to June 30, 1928.

REVENUE:

Uplift, 51,000 Copies.....	\$ 4,896.00
Christmas Cards, 500.....	30.00

Requisition Blanks, 3,000 Sets.....	72.00
Application Blanks	
Caswell Training School, 1,000 sets.....	56.00
Sundry Printing	403.11

Total Revenue.....	\$ 5,457.11
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EXPENSE:

Inventory June 30, 1927.....	\$ 338.68
Purchases	1,145.38

\$ 1,484.06

Inventory June 30, 1928.....	294.95
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\$ 1,189.11

Salaries	1,360.00
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Total Expense.....	\$ 2,549.11
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Nominal Profit on Operations.....	\$ 2,908.00
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Respectfully submitted,

Leon Godown, Instructor.

Financial Report

The financial report consists of a report of income and expense in detail for the Permanent Improvement Fund for the Biennium ending June 30, 1928.

The report shows the income, Appropriation and Own Receipts, of the Maintenance Fund for the year 1927-28, by Primary Functions and Objects and the disbursements are shown by Functions and in detail. But the income appropriation and own Receipts, and expense for the year 1926-27 for the Maintenance Fund is shown by Primary Functions and Objects and not in detail.

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT FUND. INCOME & EXPENSE.

July 1, 1926 to June 30, 1927.

INCOME:

Appropriation (1925).....	\$35,000.00
Previously Expended.....	\$ 3,377.58

Expense Bond Issue.....	17.37	
		<hr/>
		\$ 31,605.05
Sale of Iron Pipe.....		\$ 1,281.37
		<hr/>
		\$ 32,886.42
EXPENSE:		
Repairs to Buildings.....	\$ 7,886.91	
Building.....	14,985.38	
Plumbing.....	1,604.70	
	<hr/>	
		\$ 24,476.99
		<hr/>
Balance Due On Appropriation, June 30, 1927.....	\$	8,409.43

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT FUND.
INCOME & EXPENSE.

July 1, 1927 to June 30, 1928.

INCOME:

From 1925 Appropriation.....	\$ 8,409.43
From 1927 Appropriation-Sewerage Disposal.....	19,000.00
From 1927 Appropriation-Printing Equipment.....	1,000.00

CASH RECEIPTS:

Sale of Pipe.....	\$ 1,368.00	
Sale of Pipe.....	40.92	1,408.92

Total Income.....	\$ 29,818.35
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EXPENSE:

Repairs.....	\$ 623.85
Equipment—Desk.....	\$ 352.38
Buildings—Receiving Building	8,409.92
Sewerage Disposal Plant.....	18,953.86

Total Expense.....	\$ 28,340.01
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BALANCE DUE ON APPROPRIATION:

Allotted	\$ 432.20
Unallotted.....	1,046.14

Balance Due On Appropriation.....	\$ 1,478.34
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INCOME & EXPENSE—MAINTENANCE FUND.

For Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1927.

INCOME:

Appropriation.....	\$ 140,000.00
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INSTITUTIONAL RECEIPTS:

Wood Shop	\$ 54.25	
Farm.....	4,964.77	
Print Shop.....	598.96	
Shoe Shop.....	67.70	
Uplift Magazine.....	131.50	
Poultry.....	73.10	
Dairy	172.03	
Bakery	1.25	
Board.....	10.00	
Labor Hire.....	72.27	
Flowers & Plants.....	79.20	
Miscellaneous.....	110.22	
Fire Insurance	77.76	
Refunds.....	282.18	
Cabarrus County Treas. for Water Line	58.80	6,753.99

Total Income.....	\$ 146,753.99
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EXPENSE:

Office & Administration.....	\$ 11,744.61
Subsistence.....	34,057.63
Housekeeping.....	30,197.86
Laundrying.....	3,702.87
Medical & Surgical Care.....	2,068.12
Nursing & Attendance	524.50
Light, Heat, Power & Water.....	11,091.36
Care of Buildings, Grounds & Equip..	4,920.33
Instructional.....	6,649.59
Recreational.....	233.94
Agricultural.....	27,550.11
Manufacturing	3,631.00

Total Expense	\$ 136,371.92
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Excess Income Over Expense—Reverted to State.....	\$ 10,362.07
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INCOME & EXPENSE—MAINTENANCE FUND.

For Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1928.

INCOME:

Appropriation	\$ 145,000.00
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INSTITUTIONAL RECEIPTS:

Shoe Shop.....	\$ 30.33	
Print Shop.....	252.70	
Wood Shop.....	53.95	
Bakery	65	
Farm	6,765.28	
Dairy	283.72	
Uplift Magazines.....	87.00	
Board	23.00	
Fair Premiums.....	48.00	
Flowers	59.15	
Cotton Picking.....	575.13	
Fertilizer	28.13	
Digging Ditch.....	212.80	
Interest On Liberty Bond.....	5.32	
Coal Screenings.....	42.00	
Inmate Labor.....	3.00	
Flower Plants.....	17.90	
Refunds	321.57	
Misc.	55.93	8,865.56

TOTAL INCOME	\$ 153,865.56
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EXPENSE:

Office and Administration....	\$ 12,275.91	
Subsistence	37,266.35	
Housekeeping	25,870.60	
Laundrying	2,274.76	
Medical and Surgical Care.....	1,828.76	
Nursing and Attendance.....	1,061.30	
Light, Heat, Power and Water	9,743.29	
Care of Buildings, Grounds		
and Equipment.....	9,212.84	
Instructional	7,533.51	
Recreational	115.41	
Agricultural	34,332.11	
Manufacturing.....	2 549.11	144,063.95

EXCESS INCOME OVER EXPENSE	9,801.61
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RECEIPTS & DISBURSEMENTS—MAINTENANCE FUND

July 1, 1927 to June 30, 1928.

RECEIPTS:

	Disbursements	Receipts
From State Treas.—On Appropriation		\$138,043.86
From State Treas.—On Receipts		8,865.56
		<hr/>
		\$146,909.42

DISBURSEMENTS:

OFFICE & ADMINISTRATION:

Salaries.....	\$ 8,135.00	
Per Diem & Fees.....	241.16	
Office Supplies.....	55.39	
Postage.....	240.08	
Telephone & Telegraph.....	281.64	
Freight, Express & Drayage	5.27	
Hotel & Meals.....	19.75	
Railroad & Other Fares.....	6.60	
Mileage Allowance.....	62.56	
Printing, Binding & Publicity.....	5.65	
Motor Vehicles (Upkeep) ..	1,232.62	
Repairs	9.10	
Refunds.....	3.00	
General Expense	62.87	
Office Equipment.....	326.51	
Motor Vehicles (Purchase).....	480.00	
Inmate Travel	1,060.80	\$ 12,228.00

SUBSISTENCE:

COTTAGES:

Salaries.....	\$ 5,074.56
Food:	
A. Meat, Fish & Fowl....	5,391.37
B. Dairy Products.....	319.93
C. Cereal Food Products.....	2,388.03
D. Vegetables	3,735.41
E. Fruits & Nuts.....	4,451.68
F. Saccharine Products	3,630.45

G. Beverages.....	569.93		
H. Flavors, Etc.....	1,113.32		
I. Fats, Oils			
& Miscellaneous.....	2,244.48		
Ice & Refrigeration.....	66.74		
Repairs.....	416.16		
Dining Room & Kitchen			
Equipment.....	944.75		
Table Linen	62.34		
Refrigerator.....	75.00	\$ 30,484.15	
BAKERY:			
Baker's Salary	\$ 840.00		
Food:			
B. Dairy Products.....	463.51		
C. Cereals.....	4,594.35		
E. Fruits & Nuts.....	6.00		
F. Saccharine			
Products.....	58.41		
H. Flavors, Etc.....	77.82		
I. Fats, Oils,			
& Miscellaneous.....	689.38		
Fuel (Coke).....	299.77		
Repairs.....	111.05	\$ 7,140.29	\$ 37,624.44
<hr/>			
HOUSEKEEPING:			
COTTAGES:			
Salaries.....	\$ 12,470.12		
Cleaning & House-			
hold Supplies.....	3,470.78		
Wearing Apparel			
Purchased.....	8,514.30		
Repairs.....	465.62		
Laundering (Outside).....	2.20		
Furniture	652.19		
Bedding & Linen.....	1,027.07	\$ 26,602.28	
<hr/>			
SEWING ROOM:			
Salaries	\$ 840.00		
Supplies	910.25		
Equipment	8.75	\$ 1,759.00	
<hr/>			
SHOE SHOP:			
Salaries.....	\$ 847.00		
Supplies	1,207.00		

Repairs	12.70			
Equipment.....	4.15	\$	2,070.85	\$ 30,432.13

LAUNDERING:

Salary of Supervisor.....\$	900.00			
Laundry Supplies.....	935.26			
Repairs	103.25			
Equipment.....	313.65			\$ 2,252.16

MEDICAL & SURGICAL CARE:

Dental Fees	\$ 83.50			
Physicians Fees.....	1,337.00			
Medical & Surgical Sup....	123.46			
Drugs & Medicines.....	269.46			
Repairs	3.50			
Medical & Surgical Equipment	12.10			\$ 1,828.76

NURSING & ATTENDANCE:

Hospital Charges	\$ 882.80			
Funeral & Burial.....	178.50	\$	1,061.30	

LIGHT, HEAT, POWER & WATER:

Electrical Supplies.....\$	26.95			
General Supplies.....	3.50			
Light Bulbs	356.26			
Miscellaneous Fuel.....	47.36			
Coal	4,549.66			
Light & Power.....	2,621.63			
Water	1,372.07			
Repairs	474.90	\$	9,452.33	

CARE OF BUILDINGS, GROUNDS & EQUIPMENT:

Night Watchmen Sal.....\$	1,190.00			
Unskilled Labor.....	186.68			
Botanical Supplies.....	218.10			
Plumbing Supplies.....	263.25			
General Supplies.....	949.92			
Repairs.....	2,210.52			
Fire Insurance.....	2,460.00			
Plumbing Equipment.....	46.35			
General Equipment	193.54	\$	7,718.36	

WOOD SHOP:

Supervisor's Salary.....\$	720.00			
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General Supplies.....	971.01			
Repairs.....	13.87			
Equipment.....	79.35	\$	1,784.23	\$ 9,502.59

INSTRUCTIONAL:

Teachers Salaries.....	\$ 6,813.37			
Class-room Supplies.....	153.91			
Repairs.....	5.00			
Class-room Equipment.....	565.73			
Library Equipment.....	15.50	\$	7,583.51	

RECREATIONAL:

Recreational Supplies.....	\$ 49.33			
Recreational Equipment.....	66.08	\$	115.41	

AGRICULTURAL:

FARM & GARDEN:

Salaries	\$ 5,765.75			
Fruit Trees.....	56.00			
Farm Supplies.....	3,853.76			
Forage.....	901.84			
Cans.....	396.62			
Motor Vehicles (Upkeep) ..	695.43			
Repairs	185.72			
Tractor	1,000.00			
Farm Equipment	414.99			
Livestock (Mules).....	356.00	\$	13,626.11	

DAIRY:

Dairyman's Salary.....	\$ 755.00			
Dairy Supplies.....	762.03			
Feed & Forage.....	11,243.51			
Repairs	360.30			
Truck.....	621.55			
Dairy Equipment.....	168.70			
Livestock.....	75.00	\$	13,986.09	

HOGS:

Forage		\$	1,816.55	
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POULTRY:

Poultryman's Salary.....	\$ 420.00			
Supplies.....	33.81			
Forage	2,302.15			
Repairs.....	20.50			
Poultry Equipment.....	53.35			
Livestock	64.85	\$	2,894.66	\$ 32,323.41

MANUFACTURING:

Salaries.....	\$ 1,360.00	
Postage on Uplifts.....	46.06	
Print Shop Supplies.....	744.04	
Repairs.....	337.28	
Shop (Print) Equipment..	18.00	\$ 2 505.38
<hr/>		
Total.....	\$146,909.42	\$146,909.42

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES

For the Biennium Ending June 30, 1928.

DISBURSEMENTS BY OBJECTS:

	1926-27	1927-28
Personal Service	\$ 43,736.69	\$ 48,861.94
Supplies & Materials.....	72,865.45	75,285.78
Postage, Tel., Tel., Express.....	544.52	573.05
Travel Expense	112.09	88.91
Printing, Binding & Publicity.....	146.19	5.65
Motor Vehicles (Upkeep)	1,871.32	1,928.05
Light, Heat, Power.....	3,323.81	3,993.70
Repairs	2,014.89	4,729.47
General Expense.....	32.83	243.57
Equipment.....	8,388.93	7,675.50
Insurance & Bonding.....	93.80	2,460.00
Inmate Travel.....	1,075.76	1,063.80
<hr/>		
Total Expenditures (all sources).....	\$ 134,206.28	\$ 146,909.42
Own Receipts.....	6,717.82	8,865.56
<hr/>		
Expenditures (appropriation).....	\$ 127,488.46	\$ 138,043.86

PER CAPITA COST.

July 1, 1926 to June 30, 1927.

Average Number Inmates 420

	Per Capi- ta For Year	Per Capi- ta Per Day
MAINTENANCE:		
Office & Administration \$11,744.61	\$ 27.96	\$.0766

Subsistence	34,057.63	81.09	.2222
Housekeeping	10,197.86	71.90	.1970
Laundering	3,702.87	8.82	.0242
Medical and Surgical Care	2,068.12	4.92	.0132
Nursing & Attendance	524.50	1.25	.0034
Light Heat, Power and Water	11,091.36	26.41	.0724
Care of Bldgs. and Grounds and Equipment	4,920.33	11.72	.0322
Instructional	6,649.59	15.83	.0434
Recreational	233.94	.56	.0016
Agricultural	27,550.11	65.59	.1797
Manufacturing	3,631.00	8.65	.0237
Total	\$136,371.92	\$324.70	\$.8896

FOOD ITEMS:

A. Meat, Fish & Fowl	\$4,922.60	\$ 11.72	\$.0321
B. Dairy Products & Eggs	834.31	1.99	.0055
C. Cereal Food Products	6,157.13	14.66	.0402
D. Vegetables	4,442.48	10.58	.0289
E. Fruits & Nuts	3,966.89	9.44	.0259
F. Sacchrine Products	2,462.54	5.86	.0160
G. Beverages	440.60	1.05	.0029
H. Flavors, Etc.	945.93	2.25	.0062
I. Fats, Oils & Mis.	2,725.59	6.49	.0178
Total From State	\$26,898.07	\$64.04	\$.1755
Total From Farm	26,872.47	63.98	\$.1753
PER CAPITA COST—FOOD	\$53,770.54	\$128.02	\$.3508

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION:

Number present beginning period.....	408
Number received during period.....	226
Number left during period.....	202
Number present end period.....	432
Average number employes.....	48
Average population or Enrollment.....	420
Number inmates to 1 employee.....	8.7

PER CAPITA COST.

July 1, 1927 to June 30, 1928.

Average Number Inmates		471	
		Per Capi- ta For Year	Per Capi- ta Per Day
MAINTENANCE:			
Office & Administration	\$12,275.91 471	\$ 26.06	\$.0714
Subsistence	37,266.35	79.11	.2168
Housekeeping	25,870.60	54.93	.1505
Laundering	2,274.76	4.83	.0132
Medical & Surgical Care	1,828.76	3.88	.0105
Nursing & Attendance	1,061.30	2.26	.0062
Light, Heat, Power and Water	9,743.29	20.69	.0567
Care of Bldgs. Grounds and Equipment	9,212.84	19.56	.0536
Instructional	7,533.51	15.99	.0438
Recreational	115.41	.25	.0007
Agricultural	34,332.11	72.89	.1997
Manufacturing	2,549.11	5.42	.0149
Total	\$144,063.95	\$305.87	\$.8380
FOOD ITEMS:			
A. Meat, Fish & Fowl	\$5,925.71 471	\$ 12.58	\$.0345
B. Dairy Products & Eggs	307.43	.65	.0018
C. Cereals	6,843.38	14.53	.0398
D. Vegetables	3,508.23	7.45	.0204
E. Fruits & Nuts	4,584.86	9.74	.0267
G. Beverages	578.49	1.24	.0034
H. Beverages	5,748.49	1.24	.0034
H. Flavors, Etc.	1,257.99	2.67	.0073
I. Fats, Oils, & Misc.	2,816.39	5.97	.0164
Total From State	\$29,375.98	\$62.37	\$.1709
Total From State	\$31,645.08	\$67.19	\$.1841
PER CAPITA COST—FOOD	\$61,021.06	\$129.56	\$.3550

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION:

Number present beginning period.....432

Number received during period.....	273
Number left during period.....	194
Number present end period.....	511
Average population or Enrollment.....	471
Average number employes.....	54
Number inmates to one employee.....	8.7

FARM & DAIRY.

July 1, 1927 to June 30, 1928

FARM PRODUCTS CONSUMED AS FOOD:

Milk	51,524.73 gals. @ .30	\$ 15,437.42	
Eggs	8,323.25 doz. @ .35	2,913.14	
Beans	20,477.8 lbs. @ .05	1,023.89	
Cabbage	5,118.3 lbs. @ .03	153.55	
Cantaloupes	499 doz. @ .30	149.70	
Corn	2,826 dcz. @ .20	565.20	
Cucumbers	2,645 lbs. @ .03	79.35	
I. Potatoes	1,350 bu. @ 1.00	1,350.00	
Squash	3,973 lbs. @ .03	119.19	
Tomatoes	38,355 lbs. @ .03	1,150.05	
Pepper	524 lbs. @ .03	15.72	
Salad	6,711.66 lbs. @ .03	201.35	
Sweet Potatoes	800 bu. @ .75	600.00	
Turnips	160 bu. @ .75	120.00	
Meat	20,318.8 lbs. @ .15	3,047.82	
Onions	440 doz. @ .10	44.00	
Strawberries	5,587 qts. @ .10	558.70	
Beets	480 doz. @ .10	48.00	
Chickens & Turkeys		796.00	
Hauling		3,252.00	\$31,645.08

FARM PRODUCTS SOLD

Cotton & Vegetables	\$ 6,765.28	
Dairy	283.72	7,049.00

FARM PRODUCTS CONSUMED ON FARM:

Manure	578 loads @ \$ 2.00	\$1,156.00
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Silage	130 tons @ 6.00	780.00	
Hay	26 tons @ 20.00	520.00	
Barley	58.33 bu. @ 1.50	87.50	
Corn	1360 bu. @ 1.00	1,360.00	
Peas	504 bu. @ 1.50	756.00	
Stover	100 tons @ 10.00	1,000.00	
Peanuts	125 bu. @ 2.00	250.00	
Cot. Seed Meal	10 tons @ 40.00	400.00	
Cotton Seed	400 bu. @ .50	200.00	
Plowing		3,440.00	
Hauling		962.00	10,911.50
TOTAL (forwarded).....			\$ 49,605.58

COST OF OPERATIONS:

Inventory June 30, 1927	\$ 3,717.75	
Expenditures	32,323.41	
	36,041.16	
Inventory June 30, 1928	1,709.05	
	\$34,332.11	
Farm Products Used on Farm	10,911.50	45,243.61
NOMINAL PROFIT ON OPERATIONS:		\$ 4,361.97

CHICKENS AND TURKEYS

As heretofore stated, the Farm, Dairy and Poultry operations are combined under one heading "Farm & Dairying" but the following will show the results of the Poultry Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1928:

CHICKENS KILLED:

Old Hens—390 @ \$1.00.....	\$ 390.00	
Young Chickens—520 @ \$0.75.....	390.00	
		\$ 780.00
Turkeys Killed—3 @ \$5.00		15.00
Eggs—8,323 dozen @ \$0.35		2,913.05
TOTAL		\$ 3,708.05

TENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

On Hand June 30, 1928:

Young Pullets 600 @ \$ 1.50	\$ 900.00
Young Roosters 400 @ 75	300.00
Young Chickens 484 @ .50	242.00
Rhode Island Reds 72 @ 2.00	144.00
Leghorn Hens 439 @ 2.00	878.00
Culled Hens 100 @ 1.00	100.00
Old Roosters 6 @ 2.00	12.00
Old Roosters 14 @ 1.00	14.00
Old Turkeys (Hens) 8 @ 5.00	40.00
Young Turkeys 24 @ 2.00	48.00
Turkeys (Toms) 2 @ 10.00	20.00

TOTAL VALUE OF CHICKENS & TURKEYS ON HAND...\$ 2,698.00

REVENUE & EXPENSE—SHOE SHOP

July 1, 1927 to June 30, 1928.

REVENUE:

Repairing for School.....	\$ 4,482.65
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EXPENSE:

Inventory June 30, 1927.....	\$ 125.00
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Purchases.....	1,223.85
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\$ 1,348.85

Inventory June 30, 1928.....	70.90
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\$ 1,277.95

Salaries.....	847.00
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Total Expense.....	\$ 2,124.95
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Nominal Profit on Operations.....	\$ 2,357.70
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REVENUE & EXPENSE—WOOD SHOP

July 1, 1927 to June 30, 1928.

REVENUE:

Repair Work.....	\$ 1,805.72
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EXPENSE:

Inventory June 30, 1927.....	\$ 112.00	
Purchases	1,064.23	
	<hr/>	
	\$ 1,176.23	
Inventory June 30, 1928.....	401.75	
	<hr/>	
	\$ 774.48	
Supervisor's Salary.....	720.00	
	<hr/>	
Total Expense.....		\$ 1,494.48
	<hr/>	
Nominal Profit on Operations.....		\$ 311.24

REVENUE & EXPENSE—LAUNDRY

July 1, 1927 to June 30, 1928.

REVENUE:

From Loundry Work.....	\$12,342.65
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EXPENSE:

Inventory June 30, 1927.....	\$ 147.60	
Purchases.....	1,352.13	
	<hr/>	
	\$ 1,499.73	
Inventory June 30, 1928.....	147.50	
	<hr/>	
	\$ 1,352.23	
Supervisor's Salary	900.00	
	<hr/>	
Total Expense.....		\$ 2,252.23
	<hr/>	
Nominal Profit on Operations.....		\$10,090.42

REVENUE & EXPENSE—BAKERY.

July 1, 1927 to June 30, 1928.

REVENUE:

Bread Loaves	104,700 @ .08.....	\$ 8,376.00
Rolls	166,600 @ .01.....	1,666.00

Corn Bread Pans	5,720 @ .20	1,144.00
Ginger Bread	10,585 @ .15	1,587.75
Pies	6,988 @ .04	279.52
Cakes	855 @ .23	196.65
Buns	334 @ .10 (doz.)	33.40

TOTAL REVENUE		\$ 12,283.32
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EXPENSE:

Inventory June 30, 1927	\$ 476.30
Purchases	6,300.29

\$6,776.59

Inventory June 30, 1928	546.35
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\$ 6,230.24

Baker's Salary	840.00
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TOTAL EXPENSE		7,070.24
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NOMINAL PROFITS ON OPERATIONS		\$ 5,213.08
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ESTIMATES OF THE AMOUNTS REQUIRED FOR MAINTENANCE FOR THE BIENNIUM 1929-31.

	1929-30	1930-31
FUNCTIONS:		
Administration	\$ 10,247	\$ 10,127
Instruction	12,468	12,468
Custodial Care of Persons	94,332	85,702
Farm, Dairy, Swine & Poultry	35,352	35,415
Operation of Plant	10,110	10,035
Maintenance of Plant	10,756	11,399
Additions & Betterments	6,850	6,800
Total Expenditures	\$180,115	\$169,966
Own Receipts	8,115	7,966
Appropriation (from State)	\$172,000	\$162,000

OBJECTS:

Personal Service	\$ 53,060	\$ 53,060
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Supplies & Materials.....	81,667	81,467
Postage, Tel., Tel., Express.....	620	620
Travel Expense.....	784	784
Printing & Binding.....	100	100
Motor Vehicles (Upkeep).....	2,010	2,035
Light, Power & Water.....	4,500	4,500
Repairs.....	13,913	12,980
General Expense.....	3,226	3,226
Equipment.....	16,918	6,734
Insurance & Bonding.....	1,317	2,460
Inmate Travel.....	2,000	2,000
<hr/>		
Total Expenditures.....	\$180,115	\$169,966

Own Receipts.....	8,115	7,966
<hr/>		

Appropriation (from State).....	\$172,000	\$162,000
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Average Population.....	500	500
Per Capita Cost (all sources).....	360	340
Per Capita Cost (own receipts).....	16	16
Per Captita Cost (appropriation).....	342	324
Average number employes.....	59	59
Number inmates to one employee.....	8.4	8.4

ESTIMATES OF THE AMOUNTS REQUIRED FOR PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT

For The Biennium 1929-31

BY PROJECTS

Infirmary and Equipment.....	\$ 62,500.00
Trades Building and Equipment.....	85,000.00
Gymnasium and Equipment.....	130,000.00
Land (212 Acres).....	21,200.00
Green House.....	3,500.00
Cannery and Equipment.....	2,700.00
<hr/>	
\$304,000.00	

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Visitations.

Parents and relatives of boys are allowed to visit them. Our experience has taught us that one-day visits are best and the Board has fixed Wednesday of each week as visiting day from 8:30 to 5:30, exclusive of noon hour. Relatives are permitted to visit not more than one day each month, and on Wednesday. Their stay should not be long as all visits interrupt the boy in his regular routine of duties, and interfere greatly with the work of the School. The boys are not allowed to leave the grounds, nor ride in automobiles on the School campus, but are given the privilege of free intercourse with the parents. Parents and visitors should report to the office immediately upon their arrival at the school.

Boys are not allowed to visit relatives and friends. In emergency cases this rule may be suspended by the superintendent provided the parents or relatives accompany the request with cash to cover the expenses of the trip and to insure the safe return of the boy at the expiration of his parole.

Parents need not expect to secure board and lodging at the school or to be furnished with transportation to and from the station.

Gifts to the Boys

Parents, relatives or friends of the boys who wish to make gifts to them are allowed to furnish shoes, caps, union suits, handkerchiefs, ties and an occasional box of fruit or eatables. Boys are allowed to have a small amount of money to be spent by them under the direction of the cottage officer. Boys are not allowed to receive the money themselves. It must be turned over to the office and purchases made by the accountant on order of the boys which order must be approved by the proper officers.

Correspondence.

Boys are allowed and encouraged to write one regular letter a month to their families. The letters are written under the supervision of the teacher or cottage officer and are inspected before being mailed. Boys receive letters from parents and friends, all of which are inspected by an officer before delivery to the boys. All objectionable communications are withheld from the boys.

Who Can Be Received?

No boy can be received by the authorities of the School if he

has reached his sixteenth birthday—only boys under sixteen can be admitted. The authorities here have no discretion in this matter, it is a provision of the law. No boy can be entered here except he be committed by some officer of the law for violation of some criminal law. No provision is made for any boy except the delinquent boy—in other words the boy, who comes before the court for violation of some law and has to be corrected or turned loose on the community again. There is no place here for the mental defective or the cripple. We have no equipment whatever for the treatment of any except the intellectually normal boys.

Not a Prison Nor Penal Institution.

Boys should not be sent here as a punishment for their infractions of the law. The school is not a penal institution and does not attempt to administer punishment to a boy for his past wrongs. They are left behind him forever, so far as the Training School is concerned. All boys are allowed the freedom of the outdoors. The School tries to encourage a boy to lead a clean life, mentally, morally, physically and to form correct habits. His record at the School, is what makes him a good or bad "prospect" in the eyes of the officers of the Institution.

Discipline.

The discipline of the School is semi-military and is strict. The policy being mild firmness. Most of the boys who are sent to us are said to be incorrigible and unmanagable by their parents. This condition in a boy is soon overcome here by the system used in the government of the boys. A boy soon finds himself doing involuntarily what the other boys are doing. Many who are classed as incorrigible before coming here become respectful and obedient within a short time. Punishment is inflicted when necessary to enforce discipline or to correct evil habits in a boy. This punishment is almost entirely inflicted in the presence of the other boys and always in the right spirit by the officers. However, we find that the steady occupation and regular habits of the boys are the best means of obtaining discipline. No idleness or slothfulness is allowed. The boy must eat and sleep regularly and keep clean. When these rules are enforced together with steady work which proves interesting and instructive to the boys, their government becomes much easier than their former acquaintances would suspect. The officers learn boy nature, and the privileges and honors that a boy prizes, are allowed him when he shows himself worthy of them. A boy more than any other being in the world is influenced by environment.

Time of Admission

Those bringing boys for admission to the Jackson Training School must observe the following dates: the 1st or 2nd, the 15th or 16th of each month.

These are the only dates in the month on which boys can be admitted. This is made necessary by the operation of our Receiving Building that keeps all new boys apart from the others for two weeks, so as to eliminate the danger of contaminating those here with contagious disease.

Should one of these days fall on Sunday, an extra day will be allowed.

SAMPLE JUDGMENT AND COMMITMENT

The following sample judgment, Order and Commitment comply with the Supreme Court decision, (In Re Watson 157, N. C., 340) in regard to the admission of boys into the Jackson Training School are sent you for your convenience.)

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, IN the _____ Court,

County of _____ 19____

State

vs.

JUDGMENT

(John Doe)

This case coming on to be heard before _____ Judge Presiding and having been heard, and the court having made an investigation of the facts in connection with said case, and it appearing to the court and the court having found the following facts:

1. That the said John Doe has been duly convicted of the charge of _____
2. That the said John Doe is under 16 years of age.
3. That the parents of the said John Doe are unable properly to care for and control him for the following reasons: _____

4. That notice of the pendency and the trial of his case has been served on _____ and _____ the parents of the said John Doe.

5. That it is best for the said John Doe and this community

in which he has been convicted that he should be sentenced to The Stonewall Jackson Manual Training and Industrial School.

WHEREFORE, It is ordered and adjudged by the Court that the said John Doe be committed to The Stonewall Jackson Manual Training and Industrial School, to the end that the Trustees or other governing agencies thereof may keep, restrain and control him during his minority or until such a time as they shall deem proper for his discharge, under such proper and humane rules and regulations as may be adopted by the said Trustees, in accordance with the provision of Chapters 509 and 955 of the Public Laws of North Carolina, of 1907.

This the _____ day of _____ 19____

Judge presiding.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

In the _____ Court,

County of _____ 19____

State

vs.

(John Doe)

To the Superintendent or keeper of The Stonewall Jackson Manual Training and Industrial School, Concord, North Carolina.
GREETING:

WHEREAS, John Doe was at the _____ term of The _____ Court of _____ County adjudged guilty of the Crime of _____ and was ordered committed to The Stonewall Jackson Manual Training School, as will more fully appear from the copy of the Judgment and Order made by the Court at said term hereto attached and made a part of this commitment.

You are, therefore, authorized and empowered to receive the said John Doe in the said Stonewall Jackson Manual Training and Industrial School, to the end that the Trustees or other governing agencies thereof may keep, restrain and control him during his minority or until such time as they shall deem proper for his discharge, under such proper and humane rules and regulations as may be adopted by the said Trustees, in accordance with the provision of Chapter 509, and 955, Public Laws of 1907.

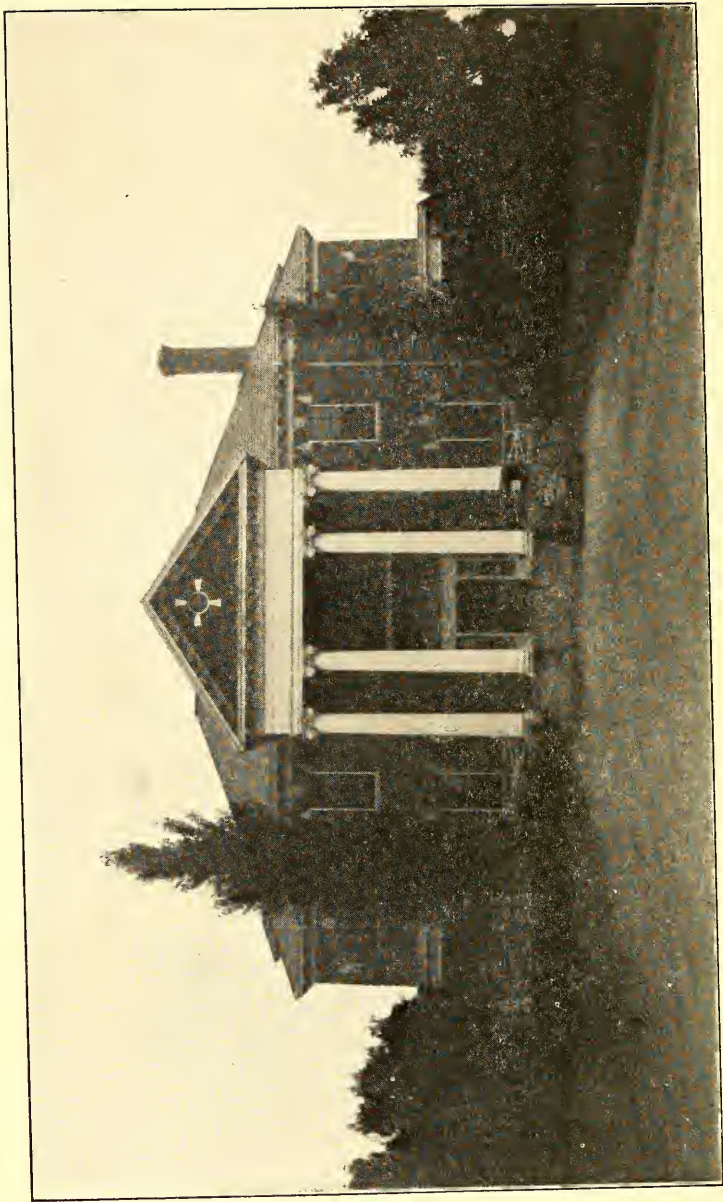
The said John Doe will be delivered to you by _____

This the _____ day of _____ 19____

Clerk Superior Court.

NOTE: In chapter 509, Sec. 2, Public Laws, 1907, it is provided; "The Trustees may in their discretion receive therein such delinquent and criminal children under the age of 16 years as may be sent or committed thereto under any order of commitment by the Judges of the Superior Courts or the Recorders or other presiding officers of the city criminal courts." The above forms may be changed when the proceeding is had in some court other than the Supreme Court.

This Formal, Sample Judgment and Commitment is carried for information to Committing Officers and Welfare Officers as to a proper legal commitment. Forms may be had from the office at the school, forms for health certificates and history of the boy, may also be had from the school, all of which are required.



CANNON MEMORIAL BUILDING

Containing the executive offices, the home of the assistant superintendent and dormitory for workers.

Eleventh Biennial Report

of the

Superintendent

of the

Stonewall Jackson Manual
Training and Industrial
School

Concord, N. C.

To the Governor and the Board of Trustees. For the
Biennium Ending June 30th, 1930

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

L. T. HARTSELL, SR., Chairman, Concord.

MISS EASDALE SHAW, Vice-Chairman, Rockingham.

D. B. COLTRANE, Treasurer, Concord.

HERMAN CONE, Greensboro.

MRS. R. O. EVERETT, Secretary, Durham.

MRS. W. N. REYNOLDS, Winston-Salem.

MRS. I. W. FAISON, Charlotte.

PAUL C. WHITLOCK, Charlotte.

CHARLES A. CANNON, Concord.

J. E. LATHAM, Greensboro.

MRS. CAMERON MORRISON, Charlotte.

Regular meeting—First Thursday in Jan., April, July, and Oct.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

L. T. HARTSELL, SR., Chairman

D. B. COLTRANE

CHARLES A. CANNON

CHARLES E. BOGER, Superintendent

Regular meetings—Second Thursday of each month

**To The Governor and Board of Trustees of the Stonewall Jackson
Manual Training and Industrial School.**

GREETINGS:

That you may have some concrete knowledge of the work accomplished by the Stonewall Jackson Manual Training and Industrial School during the past biennium, that you may know what success has attended the plans laid for the progress of the institution, and that you may better know how to plan for its future work, these facts have been tabulated for your inspection. While a report of this kind is prepared primarily for the information of his Excellency and the Board, yet it will also furnish information to the friends of the institution and all others desiring information concerning the school.

This report will give something of the details of the working of the institution together with a review of the work done in the various departments for the biennium, and also set forth the most pressing needs of the Institution.

With the hope that at least some of the purposes for which this report has been compiled may be realized, I beg to submit the same.

Very Respectfully,

Chas. E. Boger,
Superintendent

Superintendent's Report

A cursory scanning of the leading State papers reveals the fact that more and more young boys are being brought into the court for violation of some of the general laws of the state. The judges lament this fact and often comment on the causes that produce such results. Some see as the chief cause, the breaking down of the American home, others, too great amount of leisure in the hands of restless, active youth and still others think that the loose manner of living that has been engendered by the effects of the war, is playing a large part in developing a line of conduct that easily and readily clashes with constituted authority. There is still another group who seem to think that American life has become so complex that a great majority of its citizens have lost their sense of true values in act and conduct—that the ideals of life and living for the red blooded boy have been lowered very much. A boy sees that in order to make himself a hero among his fellows and have his deeds written in black headlines in the daily papers or his pocket filled with nickles, it is not necessary to put out any great effort in manly conduct and living for years. It is only necessary to push a wheel barrow from Maine to California, or to be able to sit in a tree longer than his brother competitors. A school gains a wider, quicker and more general approval from its athletic record than from its scholastic achievements. When recognition is gained by the fellow for the participation in some foolish or unimportant accomplishment more easily than by one who strives day by day to build himself by the monotonous grind of every day living and by steeling himself against its enervating and blighting effects, is it any cause for wonder that the live, immature boy is found trying to do something that will bring him sudden comfort, name or fame? The sensational, the unusual, the daring is bred in him by our customs. He cares little for or rather despises the common place. It has such little appeal. Such boys clutter our Court records and baffle our judges.

In the light of this reasoning the work of the Jackson Training School rises to the fore front in values. No work compares with a work which concerns itself with the reclamation of the American boy. Taxes may be too high to begin the building of a new court

house, post office or other public buildings but taxes are never too high to put forth our best effort for the reclamation of the youth of our land. It would be a narrow policy to build up our material interests and allow our human interests to suffer. No state is ever too poor to look after its youth, especially that part of its youth that is not being adjusted to society. These are the ones who have wandered away from the fold. The Master would leave the large flock and go in search of the wanderers. In this figure it cost something to get the wanderers out of the mountain. It cost weariness, bloody feet and agonizing labors, but the lamb is brought back in the arms of the Master.

Those who come to the school are in most instances already lost—lost to the great saving agencies of society—the home, the church and the school. Sixty-six per cent of the boys here come from broken homes. Sometimes it is refreshing to learn how slowly a little fellow has gone astray when surrounded by the most sordid conditions and how quickly he reacts to the stimulus to a better life and living. Instance after instance can be cited to prove that a lack of a decent chance causes a large per cent of reckless, untaught youth to form an association with crime. The church does not reach the boys sent to our school. They are not acquainted with the church and church customs and are not interested in its service. The school, too, has worried itself sick in its endeavor to deal with the child's waywardness and shuts the door of opportunity in his face and turns him out to be still further hardened by an environment of which he is the product. The good offices of the welfare officer have been invoked to no avail in the teacher's dealing with him. There are homes that for various and sundry reasons have lost the boy to the fine influences of motherly love and fatherly care. The boy's respect for their authority is completely lost. He is more readily influenced by those whose interest in him is purely selfish. Many of our boys are beyond the control of parents not for any lack of love for or interest in them, but because an environment has bred in them a love for other interests than those that constitute the ideals of the parents.

The work of the Training School is to rebuild such a character and implant in him respect for the things that mould manhood and good citizenship. No one thing plays a greater part in such an endeavor than the home. If there is one dominant, controlling idea in the conduct of the school, it is the home idea. Each one of our fifteen cottage homes has a cottage father and mother. These act as the parents of the 30 or more boys in their care. The aim is to approximate the ideals of a good home as nearly as possible

in all dealings with this large family. Orderliness, neatness, manliness and obedience are required and are usually, most cheerfully given. One, sometimes, gets the worst from those with whom he is dealing because he does not expect and demand better. This is true of the home and it is also true of any school. The ideals of our cottage homes are high and the conduct of the boys who are trained in them is above that of the average boy. A look in on one of our cottage homes will convince any one that the boys have caught the idea. They help to keep the home clean and comfortable for those who occupy it. Each realizes that he is a part of it and that he owes certain duties in return for the comfort and conveniences it offers. The home spirit can be seen and felt.

Sunday school and church services are held each Sunday. Sunday school is held at 10:30 in the morning. The lessons have been previously prepared. Everybody goes to Sunday school and takes an active part. It is really a live, interesting occasion. Everyone knows something of the lesson for the day because he has previously studied it under the direction of the cottage father. Singing is made a special feature of the work. The character and genuine interest manifested in the singing is the occasion of much favorable comment by those who come to the school. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon church services are held. These services are conducted by pastors of the various denominations who consider it an opportunity to be privileged to speak to such a large group of boys. The attention and interest shown by the boys is a little short of marvelous. One prominent pastor remarked after having conducted the services, "that he was going to tell the people, if they wanted to know how young folks should act in church, to come to the Training School."

Our literary school produces results that lead us to believe that the methods of teaching and conduct of the school have much merit. When we consider that many of our boys are those that have developed such an attitude toward and distaste for school that they are considered incapable of being taught in our regular schools, their interest in learning, their conduct in school and their attitude toward school work is often a cause of wonder and comment. Intensive study is the plan used. Concentration of effort and readiness and ability to grasp is seen as its product.

The school term consists of 12 months in the year and six days in the week. A few days for Christmas and other important holidays are taken off. Sometimes, when a teacher is on vacation, one whole grade may be suspended during the absence of the teacher. Each boy goes to school one half of each day. One

half of them go in the morning session and the other half in the afternoon session. The same teacher handles both sessions. In this manner those who are rather retarded in the grade can be classed in one session and those who are more advanced can be classed in the other section. The bright boys of a grade are not held back by the ones slow of comprehension, nor are the dull ones rushed over things not understood by them in order to keep up with those who are brighter. This relieves our school of one of the very hard problems of the average school. Teachers are usually much concerned about how they may keep the slow pupil in line with those who are brighter. Our school stands out in accomplishment in comparison with those whose work is handicapped by such a troublesome condition. Then, too, the half day of work gives exercise to the body and produces a vigor of mind of both the dull and bright which enables them to accomplish more in a given time. In many instances they are enabled to put in practice in their outside work what they are learning in school. These are features of our literary department that makes the work of the school unusual.

We need more trades for a wider diversification of the activities of the boys on the outside. We think this feature of the work of the Training School should be given the earnest thought and consideration of those in whose power lies the enlarged development along these lines. Such a development not only supplements the work done in the school room, but it also enhances the outside work and gives a greater opportunity to teach a boy a trade. It will be a glad day for the school when there will be trades sufficient to teach each boy a trade according to the talent he possesses.

The three great factors—the home, the church, the school which play such an important part in the development of the strong manhood of our country, play prominent parts in our work. These factors working and coordinating in one great plan enables the school to dare to endeavor to send forth as its finished product a boy, healthy and clean, one who has learned the importance of obedience, the value of industry, the necessity of truth and honor and one who believes in himself and the possibilities of his own endeavors.

From the records of our parole officer and the various welfare officers of the state we find that between 75 and 80 per cent of the boys paroled from the Stonewall Jackson Manual Training and Industrial school return to the counties from which they come to become a part and parcel of the great army of workers that forge and build the progress of our great state.



GROUP OF OUR FIFTEEN COTTAGE HOMES

(upper) North group along National Highway.

(center) South group along Highway.

(lower) A western group not seen from Highway.

SOME FACTS GLEANED FROM THE RECORDS AT THE OFFICE

Movement of Population and Disposition of Boys During the Biennium 1928-30.

	1928-29	1929-30
Number present beginning period.....	511	524
Number received during period.....	245	238
Number paroled during period	114	117
A. W. O. L. during period.....	25	28
Number allowed to go during period.....	93	104
Number died during period.....		1
Number handled during period.....	756	762
Number present end period.....	524	512
Average enrollment or population.....	503	496

Survey Made July 23, 1930.

Summary

Orphans	46 or 9%
Half Orphans:	
Father Dead.....	129 or 25%
Mother Dead	90 or 17%
Father and mother living and living together	173 or 34%
Father and mother living but separated	77 or 15%
Step-Father	63
Step-Mother	58
From Farm	175
From Factory	117
From City	223
<hr/>	
Total Number of Boys Present	515

Number and Ages of Boys Present—July 23, 1930.

Seven years of age	1
Eight years of age	5
Nine years of age	7

Ten years of age	19
Eleven years of age	14
Twelve years of age	47
Thirteen years of age	78
Fourteen years of age.....	103
Fifteen years of age.....	119
Sixteen years of age.....	88
Seventeen years of age.....	24
Eighteen years of age	9
Nineteen years of age	1
<hr/>	
Total Number of Boys Present	515

Boys Listed By Counties

Alamance	6	Gaston	28
Alexander	2	Graham	2
Anson	7	Granville	2
Ashe	2	Guilford	32
Avery	1	Halifax	7
Beaufort	6	Harnett	4
Brunswick	3	Haywood	13
Buncombe	6	Henderson	4
Burke	9	Hoke	2
Cabarrus	11	Iredell	16
Caldwell	8	Jackson	2
Cartaret	3	Johnston	9
Caswell	3	Lee	2
Catawba	3	Lenoir	9
Chatham	2	Macon	2
Cherokee	4	Madison	2
Chowan	2	McDowell	6
Cleveland	4	Mecklenburg	31
Columbus	7	Mitchell	1
Craven	5	Montgomery	4
Cumberland	12	Moore	4
Davidson	9	Nash	1
Davie	2	New Hanover	8
Duplin	3	Northampton	2
Durham	21	Orange	1
Edgecombe	1	Onslow	6
Forsyth	24	Pamlico	1

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Pasquotank	3	Surry	3
Pender	1	Swain	4
Person	5	Transylvania	4
Pitt	13	Union	4
Randolph	6	Vance	3
Richmond	6	Wake	13
Robeson	10	Watauga	3
Rockingham	18	Wayne	5
Rowan	13	Wilkes	2
Rutherford	6	Wilson	5
Sampson	9	Yadkin	1
Stanly	3	Yancey	5
Stokes	3		

515 On Roll July 23, 1930.

Number Counties Represented in above list.....	79
Largest Number of Boys Ever Enrolled, June 1, 1929.....	530

Blank forms were sent to the various welfare officers of the state for reports on boys paroled to the various counties. A copy of this blank follows—

.....County.....N. C.

The following information—the names, addresses, time when and to whom paroled—concerning boys from your county, is given on sheet enclosed.

The Parole Department of the Jackson Training School is asking you to make investigation concerning each boy and make report on him answering the following:

Boy's name
 Present address
 Present employment
 By whom employed
 Wages
 Social and economic condition of the home

Give reaction to present surroundings. Has boy been in any trouble?

Do you consider him making good, fair or poor record?.....

Remarks:

Note:—The school asks that a yearly report be made on paroled boys. All reports to be made between April 1st and July 1st.

This report made.....19.....

Supt. Public Welfare.

City.....

State.....

A tabulation of 375 reports made, show 129 boys making good records, 76 fair, 76 poor records and 194 that could not be located.

Over 76 per cent of the boys paroled were shown as making good from these reports. All boys are considered making good, who give no further trouble. The reports covered the boys paroled for a five year period.

One county reported on 16 boys, all of whom were making good. The welfare officer of this county was spoken to about such a good record. He replied "That he looked after his paroled boys." This is one field of work of the Welfare Officer that is very important.

A few remarks concerning the boys as made on the blanks returned—

"Robert is working in the Rex Mill every day and is getting along splendidly. Makes \$12.00 a week."

"Boy has married and is doing well. Employed by Duke Construction Co, Durham, N. C. Makes \$25.00 a week.

"Boy has been making good record since being paroled. Employed in Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Printing Shop. Makes \$48.00 a week."

"Stonewall Jackson School made this boy over. He is one of a large family, a number of the boys have not done well. I think David was heading the wrong way before he went away." He is foreman of the Glueing Machine Crew, Chicago Mill and Lumber Co. Makes \$30.00 per week.

"This boy appears to be stabilized and is appreciative of what was done for him at the Training School." Farms on land of

his widowed mother.

“Boy is married to a very nice girl of good family and doing well.” Farms for self.

“This boy has been much changed by the Training School, and has been very satisfactory since his return.” Farms for mother.

“His mother says that she thinks Ben is making a very good record and that she is really proud of him and grateful to Jackson Training School for what it has done for her boy.”

“William’s record excellent. Finished at Mitchell High in 1929, has now had one year at Chapel Hill and is determined to finish. He is taking an electrical engineering course and is working his way through. I had a letter from him some time ago stating that he was so glad that he was sent to Jackson Training School as it had started him on the right road. He is one that we have cause to be proud of, and I certainly am proud of him. He is a fine looking young man. He called at my office a few days ago, as he always does when he is in and around Salisbury..”

“Joe’s training at Stonewall Jackson has been the cause of him turning right-about-face and making a wise and useful boy, when we think he would have been lost only for his training there.”

“His father says, ‘He is contented, perfectly happy.’ ” Charles is attending High School.

“Brother says Joe is living a clean life. He also commends school for what it did for the boy.”

“Albert was working in New York for Willow Cafeterias and came home on account of the serious illness of his mother who has died. His sister says ‘All old associates have been dropped and no trouble since his parole.’ ”

The school is happy to announce that it has come into the possession of 208.7 acres of land adjoining its own property. This fine addition to the school lands was made possible by donation and will of the late Benjamin Duke who left \$15,000 to the school. The state paid \$5,870 to supplement the money received from the Duke estate. No greater good could have been rendered the school than to enable it to come into possession of this property. It is a fine piece of property and lies within

12 or 15 feet of our barns. It is the intention of the school to develop this property into a model farm. The property will be known as the Duke estate. This additional acreage brings the school's holdings in land to 632 acres, approximating the size farm the school should operate as estimated in the biennium of 1926—1,000 acres.

While we are not asking for more land now, the fact stands out that the farm must care for a large per cent of the boys who come to the school and that part, too, that can't be successfully used in trades on account of being mentally retarded. The farm must also become an ever increasing part of the maintenance cost of those committed here. A thousand acre farm would enable us to use to advantage our excess labor and to farm in a more scientific manner.

In this year another death was added to the 6 already had up to this year. Ralph McQuaige, from High Point, N. C., developed acute appendicitis. He was operated on with seemingly fine results for almost a week, when suddenly he grew very much worse and died in a short time. The school, too, had a very serious truck accident which resulted in the death of one of our employees, Mr. Paul Hood, and serious injury to one and minor injuries to two of our boys. The truck was completely demolished. The accident occurred on highway fifteen and the collision was made with a bus of the Carolina Coach Co.

On account of this accident and death and numerous other accidents such as broken arms, legs and puncturing feet and legs with nails and forks with which the boys were working, our hospital and doctor bills ran excessively high. It seems, too, with the large number of boys we are now getting a larger percent of them come who are physically and constitutionally weak.

For the best results to be obtained with the boys sent us, all physical defects should be remedied at once. No boy can make much effort at reformation when handicapped with bad, fussy tonsils, decayed teeth or bad ears from diseased mastoids. All these should be corrected before any great hope can be entertained of changing his life and thinking for a greater future.

The school seems to receive a larger and larger per cent of boys whose mentality is such that training makes very little impression upon them. If the school could be assured that it was receiving only mentally normal boys in its work, a great impetus would ensue in results accomplished. To this end we think that

some central place in the state should be had where all boys who come up for disposition could first be passed upon by a trained psychologist and psychiatrist and sent to the proper institution, together with a report of the findings of just what line of training should be attempted with each boy. Such information would be invaluable to other institutions as well as our own. As before stated, the correction of physical defects is a very important factor to be considered in attempting the reformation of boys and a knowledge of the physical and mental trend would be a helpful guide in our dealings with them.

In this day, when so much is said and so much importance is attached to the work of conservation it behooves the state not to forget the great values that lie in the socially unadjusted children within its borders. Here is a great source of wealth and power that would add much to its future stability and progress, if it can be rightly directed.

FINANCIAL REPORT

The reports given show the income—appropriation and own receipts—of both the Maintenance and Permanent Improvement funds and the expenditures of same in detail for the Biennium ending June 30, 1930.

In addition to the above, these reports contain statements of the Revenue and Expense in the operations of the Shoe Shop, Wood Shop, Print Shop, Laundry, Bakery and the Agricultural Department for the year 1929-30.

A statement showing the Per Capita Cost and movement of population for both years of the biennium and other statements which are self explanatory are also presented.

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT FUND REVENUE & EXPENSE

Year Ended June 30, 1929.

REVENUE:

Balance due on 1927 Appropriation.....		\$ 1,478.34
Institutional Receipts:		
Sale of Telephone Switchboard.....	\$ 100.00	
Sale of Electrical Distribution system	2,000.00	2,100.00
Total Revenue		\$ 3,578.34

EXPENSE:

Print Shop Equipment.....	\$ 999.60	
Water Line to Sewerage Disposal Plant	385.29	
		<hr/>
Total Expense		1,384.89
		<hr/>
Excess of Revenue Over Expense.....	\$	2,193.45

PROOF:

Balance due on 1927 Appropriation:

Allotted	\$ 146.91	
Unallotted	2,046.54	\$ 2,193.45
		<hr/>

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT FUND

REVENUE & EXPENSE

Year Ended June 30, 1930.

REVENUE:

Balance due on 1927 Appropriation.....		\$ 2,193.45
Advance Under the Emergency Loan Act, Chapter 49 of 1927.....	\$ 5,870.00	
Institutional Receipts:		
Donation by B. N. Duke	5,000.00	
Bequest of B. N. Duke.....	10,000.00	20,870.00
		<hr/>
Total Revenue.....	\$	23,063.45

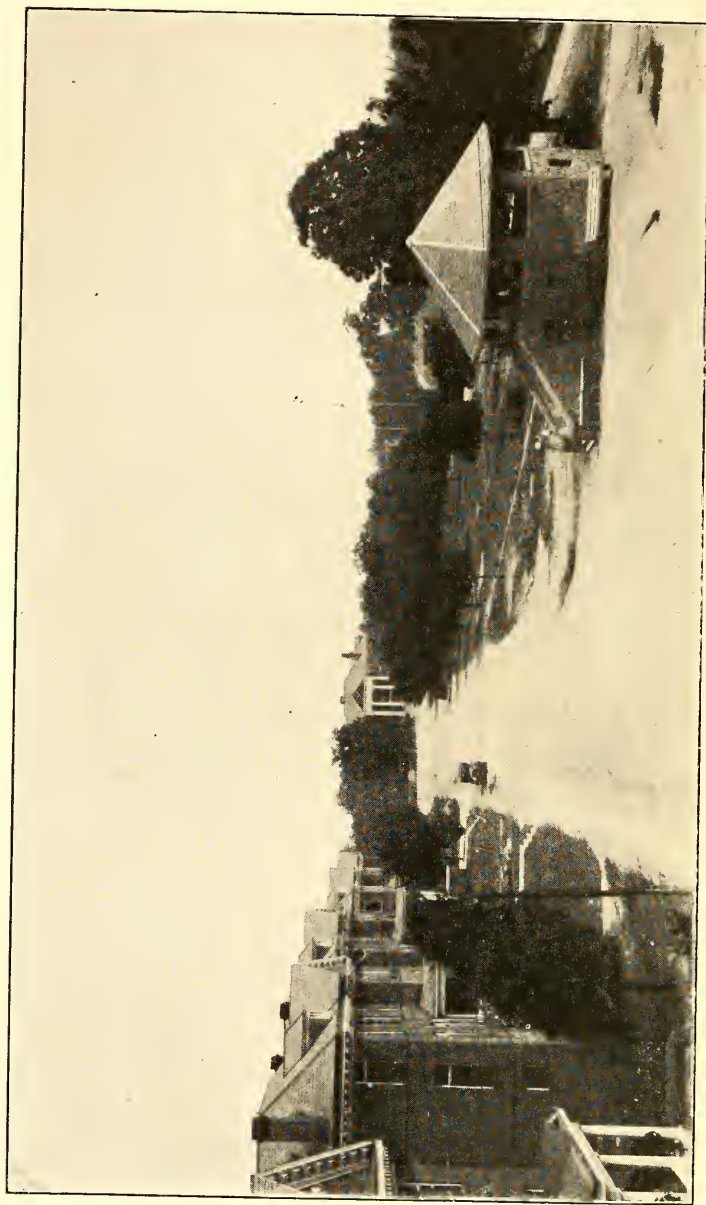
EXPENSE:

R. F. Phifer Land—208.7 Acres.....	\$ 20,870.00	
		<hr/>
Total Expense		20,870.00
		<hr/>
Excess of Revenue over Expense.....	\$	2,193.45

PROOF:

Balance due on 1927 Appropriation:

Allotted	\$ 146.91	
Unallotted	\$ 2,046.54	\$ 2,193.45
		<hr/>



A view of campus looking north from school building, showing a group of cottages,
Cannon Memorial Building, Latham Pavillion, the Stone Arch and the King's
Daughters' Chapel across the Highway.

REVENUE & EXPENSE—MAINTENANCE FUND.**Year Ended June 30, 1929.****REVENUE:**

Appropriation	\$ 150,000.00	
Institutional Receipts:		
The Uplift	\$ 266.25	
Printing Department	398.00	
Board	44.00	
Bakery	1.35	
Shoe Shop	3.50	
Farm	5,156.66	
Dairy	333.04	
Poultry	13.50	
Cotton Hoeing	17.00	
Cotton Picking	175.88	
Wood Shop	98.05	
Flowers	19.67	
Flower Plants	9.65	
Miscellaneous	10.50	6,547.05
Total Revenue		\$ 156,547.05

EXPENSE:**By Purposes:**

Administration	\$ 13,893.13	
Instruction	10,912.38	
Custodial Care	76,430.95	
Agricultural	33,984.26	
Operation of Plant	10,127.41	
Maintenance of Plant	7,168.46	
Total Expense		\$ 152,516.59
Excess of Revenue Over Expense—		
Reverted to State.....		\$ 4,030.46

REVENUE & EXPENSE—MAINTENANCE FUND.**Year Ended June 30, 1930.****REVENUE:**

Appropriation	\$ 150,000.00
Institutional Receipts:	
Printing Department	\$ 208.24

The Uplift	211.45	
Board	159.30	
Bakery15	
Shoe Shop	21.25	
Farm	4,570.47	
Dairy	606.13	
Poultry	172.57	
Cotton Picking	154.55	
Wood Shop	40.05	
Flowers	7.83	
Miscellaneous	10.00	6,161.99
Total Revenue.....		\$ 156,161.99

EXPENSE:

By Purposes:

Administration	\$ 10,820.56
Instruction	9,848.58
Custodial Care	67,254.61
Agricultural	32,536.40
Operation of Plant	9,215.17
Maintenance of Plant	8,137.51
Additions & Betterments	2,836.13

Total Expense 140,648.96

Excess of Revenue Over Expense—

Reverted to State\$ 15,513.03

RECEIPTS & DISBURSEMENTS—MAINTENANCE FUND

For the Biennium Ended June 30, 1930.

Receipts

	1928-29	1929-30
From State Treas.—On Appro.....	\$ 145,722.45	\$ 134,486.97
From State Treas.—On Receipts.....	6,547.05	6,161.99
Total Receipts	\$ 152,269.50	\$ 140,648.96

Disbursements

ADMINISTRATION

Board of Directors		
Attending Meetings	231.16	287.88

Supt. & Business Office:

Salaries and Wages	9,120.00	9,900.00
Office supplies	42.38	33.69
Postage, telephone, telegrams	328.56	288.17
Repairs	150.15	13.70
General expense	90.88	24.65
Equipment	55.60	155.77
Printing and binding	16.11	45.00
Travel expense	231.77	71.70

Instruction:

School

Salaries and wages	7,426.83	7,133.01
Supplies and material	214.74	241.93
Equipment	368.10	208.00

Printing Department

Salaries and wages.....	1,560.00	1,560.00
Supplies and Materials	677.34	512.79
Postage on Uplifts.....	53.46	43.58
Repairs	306.91	107.87
Equipment		14.70

CUSTODIAL CARE

Subsistence, Housekeeping, Apparel, and personal Including Employees Resident in Institution

Subsistence & Housekeeping

Salaries and wages	11,503.45	11,343.58
Food and provisions	32,529.07	30,018.11
Subsistence Supplies and Material	2,804.03	2,657.91
Subsistence Repairs	637.90	389.56
Subsistence Equipment	738.49	753.34
Housekeeping Supplies, Materials..	3,570.16	2,663.69
Housekeeping Repairs	152.14	347.79
Housekeeping Equipment	1,738.89	681.42

Sewing Room

Salaries and wages	960.00	960.00
Wearing Apparel	8,440.84	5,798.01
Supplies and materials	931.61	1,325.75

Shoe Shop

Salaries and wages	1,200.00	810.00
Supplies and materials	1,299.81	712.74

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Repairs	28.75	30.98
Equipment	9.22	
Laundering		
Supervisor's Salary	1,200.00	1,200.00
Supplies and materials	639.07	704.35
Repairs	252.54	61.40
Equipment	22.53	20.60
Medical and Surgical Care		
Fees—Doctors & Dentists	1,967.00	2,178.50
Supplies and materials	377.71	316.25
Outside Hospitals	779.05	953.65
Equipment	14.50	17.27
Recreation & Intertainment		
Supplies and materials	110.62	82.95
Repairs	17.00	17.50
Equipment	54.00	36.00
Auxiliary to Custodial Care		
Salary of Parole Officer	1,560.00	1,560.00
Postage for Boys	140.00	134.00
Inmate travel	1,437.74	538.16
Funeral and burial		131.00
Workmen's Compensation		836.80

AGRICULTURAL

Farm, Garden, Dairy & Poultry		
Salaries and wages	10,392.16	9,722.16
Feed and forage	17,553.86	13,491.10
Supplies and materials	6,065.40	6,370.03
Motor vehicles operation	1,132.76	653.45
Repairs	744.55	486.74
Equipment	1,048.11	1,641.26
Interest on Deferred Payment on Land		171.66

OPERATION OF PLANT

Fuel	3,079.00	2,903.56
Supplies and materials	332.56	339.98
Motor vehicles operation	1,035.96	759.93
Light and power	2,627.59	2,727.34
Water	1,362.70	1,370.84
Repairs	325.33	63.02
Equipment	1,575.00	1,050.50

MAINTENANCE OF PLANT

Care of Buildings & Grounds		
Salaries and wages	3,815.00	3,699.72
Supplies and materials.....	1,501.64	1,357.76
Repairs and alterations	654.98	1,739.90
Equipment	134.84	113.13
Current Obligations		
Insurance	2,862.00	1,227.00

ADDITIONS AND BETTERMENTS

Pasture Fence		226.00
Painting and improving cottages		2,010.13
Toilet arrangements		600.00

Total Expenditures.....\$	152,269.50	\$ 140,648.96
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MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES FOR THE BIENNIUM

ENDED JUNE 30, 1930

	1928-29	1929-30
DISBURSEMENTS BY OBJECTS:		
Salaries and wages	\$ 48,737.44	\$ 47,888.47
Supplies and materials	80,169.79	69,530.60
Postage, telephone, telegrams.....	522.02	465.75
Travel expense	231.77	71.70
Printing and binding	16.11	45.00
Motor vehicles operation	2,168.72	1,413.38
Light, power and water	3,990.29	4,098.18
Repairs	3,270.25	6,094.59
General expense	3,068.09	3,575.68
Equipment	5,759.28	4,691.99
Insurance and bonding	2,862.00	1,227.00
Inmate travel	1,473.74	538.16
Workmen's Compensation		836.80
Interest Deferred Payment of Land		171.66
Total Expenditures (all sources)\$	152,269.50	\$ 140,648.96
Own Receipts	6,547.05	6,161.99
Expenditures (appropriation)....\$	145,722.45	\$ 134,486.97

PER CAPITA COST

For The Biennium Ended June 30, 1930.

	1928-29		1929-30	
	For Year	Per Day	For Year	Per Day
Average enrollment or Population.....	503		496	
MAINTENANCE:				
Administration.....	\$ 27.62	\$.0756	\$ 21.82	\$.0598
Instruction	21.69	.0594	19.85	.0546
Custodial Care	151.95	.4163	135.59	.3714
Agricultural	67.56	.1851	65.60	.1797
Operation of Plant	20.14	.0552	18.58	.0508
Maintenance of Plant	14.25	.0391	16.41	.0449
Additions and Betterments.....			5.72	.0157
Total	\$ 303.21	\$.8307	\$283.57	\$.7769

FOOD AND PROVISIONS:

From State	64.67	.1771	60.52	.1658
Agricultural Products Consumed	56.04	.1540	53.62	.1469

Per Capita Cost—Food

	\$ 120.71	\$.3311	\$114.14	\$.3127
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MOVEMENT OF POPULATION:

Number present beginning period.....	511	524
Number received during period.....	245	238
Number left during period.....	232	250
Number present end period	524	512
Average enrollment or pop.....	503	496
Average number of employees	56	55
Number inmates to 1 employee.....	8.9	9

REVENUE & EXPENSE—SHOE SHOP

Year Ended June 30, 1930.

REVENUE:

Repair Work For School	\$ 1,531.80
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EXPENSE:

Inventory Supplies June 30, 1929.....	\$ 223.95
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Purchases of Supplies	712.74	
	<u>\$ 936.69</u>	
Less Inventory June 30, 1930	279.90	
	<u>\$656.79</u>	
Supervisor's Salary	810.00	
Minor Repairs to Machinery	30.98	
	<u></u>	
Total Expense		\$ 1,497.77
		<u></u>
Nominal Profit on Operations		\$ 34.03

REVENUE & EXPENSE—WOOD SHOP

Year Ended June 30, 1930.

REVENUE:

Repair Work\$ 2,413.70

EXPENSE:

Inventory Supplies July 1, 1929.....\$ 391.74

Purchases—Supplies 1,357.76

\$1,749.50

Less—Inventory June 30, 1930..... 734.00

\$1,015.50

Supervisor's Salary 1,020.00

Total Expense 2,035.50

Nominal Profit on Operations \$ 378.20

REVENUE & EXPENSE—LAUNDRY

Year Ended June 30, 1930.

REVENUE:

Laundry Work For School\$ 13,110.64

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EXPENSE:

Inventory Supplies July 1, 1929.....	\$ 262.20
Purchases — Supplies	704.35
	<hr/>
	\$ 966.55
Less—Inventory June 30, 1930.....	280.25
	<hr/>
	\$ 686.30
Supervisor's Salary	1,200.00
Minor Repairs to Equipment	61.40
	<hr/>
Total Expense	1,947.70
	<hr/>
Nominal Profit on Operations	\$ 11,162.94

REVENUE & EXPENSE—BAKERY

Year Ended June 30, 1930.

REVENUE:

Bread Loaves	98,989 @ .08.....	\$ 7,919.12
Rolls	189,300 @ .01.....	1,893.00
Corn Bread Pans	5,751 @ .20	1,150.20
Ginger Bread	10,541 @ .15.....	1,581.15
Pies	7,797 @ .04.....	311.88
Cakes	405 lbs. @ .23.....	93.15
Buns	735 doz. @ .10.....	73.50

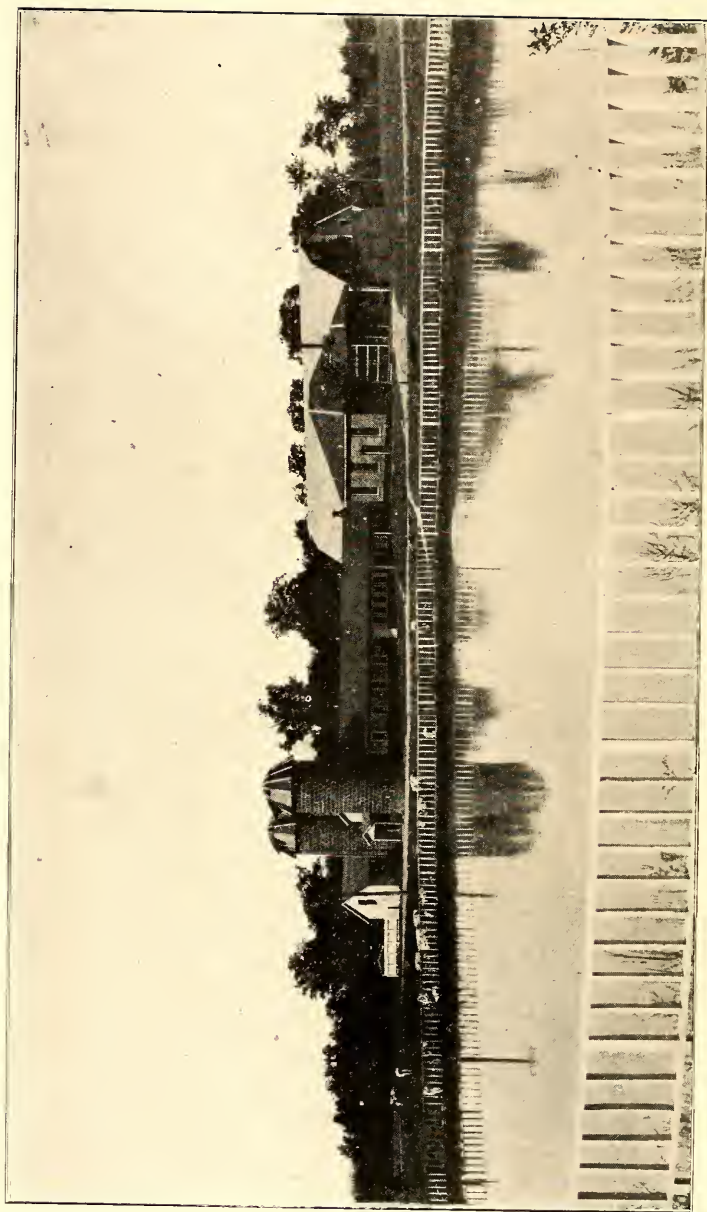
Total Revenue\$ 13,022.00

EXPENSE:

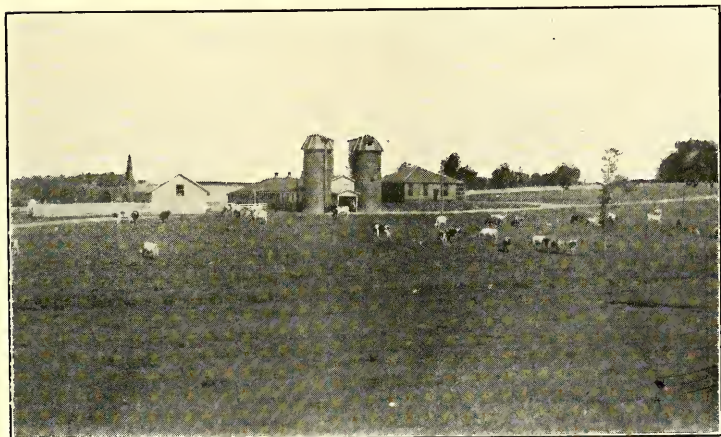
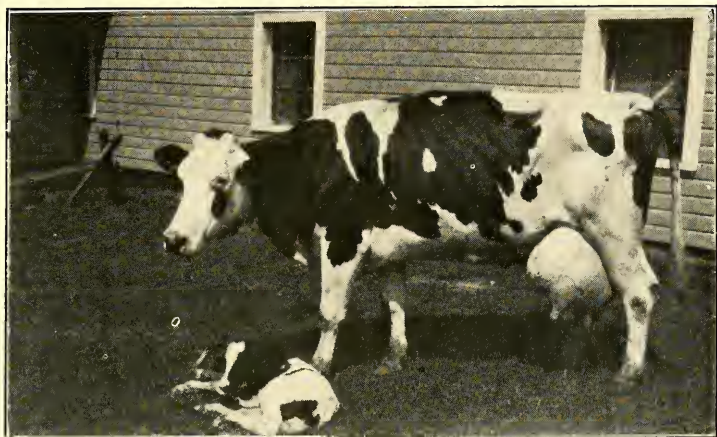
Inventory Supplies July 1, 1929.....	\$ 540.78
Purchases—Supplies	7,351.29
	<hr/>
	\$ 7,892.07
Less—Inventory June 30, 1930.....	303.96
	<hr/>
	\$ 7,588.11
Baker's Salary	1,200.00

Total Expense 8,788.11

Nominal Profit on Operations.....\$ 4,233.89



The Lake Mirrors the Home of Contented Cows



Why our herd leads the Association in milk production.



REVENUE & EXPENSE—PRINT SHOP

Year Ended June 30, 1930.

REVENUE:

38,350 Copies Uplift	\$4,896.00
2,400 Requisition Blanks	54.60
14,500 Boy's Letter Heads	53.65
500 Boys' Record Folders	8.20
250 Copies Report King's Daughters State Convention.....	88.50
3,000 Office Letter Heads	10.25
10,000 Boys' Order Blanks.....	21.00
1,200 Parole Agreement Blanks	12.55
2,000 Vouchers (in triplicate)	48.00
Sundry Printing	274.81

 Total Revenue\$ 5,467.56
EXPENSE:

Inventory Supplies July 1, 1929.....	\$ 348.17
Purchases—Supplies.....	512.79

 \$ 860.96

Less—Inventory June 30, 1930..... 361.09

 \$ 499.87

Salaries and wages 1,560.00

Postage on Uplift 43.58

Repairs 107.87

Equipment 14.70

 Total Expense 2,226.02

 Nominal Profit from Operations\$ 3,241.54
REVENUE & EXPENSE—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Year Ended June 30, 1930.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS CONSUMED AS FOOD:

Beans	17,250 lbs. @	.07	\$ 1,207.50
Beans	1,160 lbs. @	.05	58.00
Beans	4,970 lbs. @	.04	198.80

Cabbage	4,570 lbs.	@ .03	137.10
Corn	4,345 doz.	@ .20	869.00
Cucumbers	388 doz.	@ .10	38.80
Irish Potatoes	565 bus.	@ 1.00	565.00
Okra	905 lbs.	@ .05	45.25
Squash	2,180 lbs.	@ .03	65.40
Squash	590 lbs.	@ .05	29.50
Tomatoes	13,290 lbs.	@ .03	398.70
Pepper	3 bus.	@ 2.00	6.00
Pepper	30 bus.	@ 1.50	45.00
Carrots	400 doz.	@ .05	20.00
Carrots	15 bus.	@ 2.00	30.00
Watermelons	7,000	@ .15	1,050.00
Peaches	20 bus.	@ 1.00	20.00
Peaches	12 bus.	@ 1.50	18.00
Cantaloupes	4,200	@ .05	210.00
Egg Plant	30 doz.	@ .50	15.00
Salad	3,900 lbs.	@ .05	195.00
Salad	3,300 lbs.	@ .03	99.00
Beets	60 bus.	@ 1.50	90.00
Beets	30 bus.	@ 1.00	30.00
Beets	172 doz.	@ .10	17.20
Peanuts	150 bus.	@ 2.00	300.00
Turnips	120 bus.	@ 1.00	120.00
Sweet Potatoes	680 bus.	@ 1.00	680.00
Meat	16,070 lbs.	@ .15	2,410.50
Onions	1,014 doz.	@ .10	101.40
Onions	20 bus.	@ 1.50	30.00
Plums	4 bus.	@ 2.00	8.00
Peas	10 bus.	@ 5.00	50.00
Young Chickens	672	@ .75	504.00
Old Hens	258	@ 1.00	258.00
Eggs	7,621 doz.	@ .35	2,667.35
Milk	46,703 gal.	@ .30	14,010.90

Total Consumed as Food.....\$ 26,598.40

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS USED ON FARM:

Hay	151 Tons	@ 20.00	\$ 3,020.00
Silage	210 Tons	@ 10.00	2,100.00
Stover	50 Tons	@ 10.00	500.00
Watermelon Seeds	65 lbs.	@ 1.00	65.00
Barley	128 bus.	@ 1.50	192.00
Peas	123 bus.	@ 3.00	369.00

Valentine Beans	4 bus. @	12.00	48.00
Corn	960 bus. @	1.00	960.00
Cotton Seed	120 bus @	.40	48.00
Cotton Seed Meal	10 Tons @	40.00	400.00
Manure	660 loads @	2.00	1,320.00
Clover Seed	5,000 lbs. @	.10	500.00
Oats	2,028 bus. @	.60	1,216.80
Straw	60 Tons @	10.00	600.00
Soy Beans	80 bus. @	4.00	320.00

Total Agricultural Products used on Farm.....	\$ 11,658.80
Agricultural Products sold	5,503.72
Teams Used for Grading and Hauling for School	4,290.50

Total Income	\$ 48,051.42
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COST OF OPERATION:

Inventory Supplies July 1, 1929.....	\$ 4,956.11
Salaries and Wages	9,722.16
Purchases of Feed and Forage	13,491.10
Purchases of Supplies & Material.....	6,370.03
Motor Vehicles Operation	653.45
Repairs to Machinery & Equipment	486.74
Purchases of Equipment	1,641.26
Interest on Deferred Payment of Land..	171.66

\$ 37,492.51

Less—Inventory of Feed, Forage, Supplies & Materials June 30, 1930	5,352.30
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\$ 32,140.21

Agricultural Products Used on Farm	11,658.80
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Net Cost of Operations	43,799.01
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Nominal Profit From Operations	\$ 4,252.41
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POULTRY DEPARTMENT

The Farm, Dairy and Poultry departments are combined under one heading "Agricultural Department" but the statement showing the cost of operation of said department as shown elsewhere

in this report does not show the results of the operation of the Poultry department in detail, and for that reason, there has been made a separate statement showing the results of the operation of the Poultry department for the year 1929-30 which is as follows:

Eggs Produced	8,111 doz.	@ .35	\$ 2,838.85	
CHICKENS KILLED:				
Young Chickens	672	@ .75	504.00	
Old Hens	258	@ 1.00	258.00	
			<hr/>	
Total				\$ 3,600.85

INVENTORY JUNE 30, 1930.

CHICKENS:

Hens	508	@ 2.00	\$ 1,016.00	
Pullets	553	@ 1.50	829.50	
Old Roosters	26	@ 4.00	104.00	
Young Roosters	226	@ .75	169.50	
Young Pullets	85	@ .50	42.50	
Young Chickens	137	@ .30	41.10	\$ 2,202.60

TURKEYS:

Toms	4	@ 5.00	\$ 20.00	
Hens	6	@ 3.00	18.00	
Young	18	@ 1.00	18.00	56.00

PHEASANTS	6	@ 3.00		18.00
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RABBITS:

Does	5	@ 2.00	\$ 10.00	
Young Does	6	@ 1.50	9.00	
Bucks	3	@ 2.00	6.00	
Young Rabbits	14	@ 1.00	14.00	39.00

Total Inventory—June 30, 1930.....\$ 2,315.60

MILK PRODUCTION BY MONTH FOR THE YEAR 1929-30

July 3,582. Gallons

August	3,533	Gallons
September	3,707.3	Gallons
October	3,845.2	Gallons
November	3,666.9	Gallons
December	4,033	Gallons
January	3,827.2	Gallons
February	3,470.5	Gallons
March	4,040.5	Gallons
April	4,419.2	Gallons
May	4,578.3	Gallons
June	4,050.6	Gallons

Total Gallons Milk Produced	46,753.7	Gallons
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ESTIMATES OF THE AMOUNTS REQUIRED FOR MAINTENANCE FOR THE BIENNIUM 1931-33

FUNCTIONS:

	1931-32	1932-33
Administration	\$ 11,061	\$ 10,940
Instruction	10,145	10,145
Custodial Care	67,983	68,603
Agricultural	31,220	29,795
Operation of Plant	8,280	9,330
Maintenance of Plant	9,663	8,157
Additions and Betterments	1,350	3,050
Total Requirements	\$139,702	\$140,020
Less: Estimated Receipts.....	7,702	8,020
Appropriation	\$132,000	\$132,000

OBJECTS:

Salaries and wages	\$ 47,980	\$ 49,180
Supplies and materials	67,940	67,860
Postage, telephone, telegrams	485	485
Travel expense	100	100
Printing and binding	50	50
Motor vehicle operation	1,425	1,425
Light, power and water	4,180	4,180
Repairs	4,460	6,160

General expense	3,300	3,300
Equipment	5,447	4,451
Insurance and bonding	2,757	1,251
Inmate travel	750	750
Workmen's Compensation	828	828
		<hr/>
Total Requirements	\$139,702	\$140,020
Less: Estimated Receipts	7,702	8,020
		<hr/>
Appropriation	\$132,000	\$132,000
Average Enrollment or Population.....	500	500
Per Capita Cost (all sources)	279	280
Per Capita Cost (own receipts).....	15	16
Per Capita Cost (appropriation).....	264	264
Average Number Employees	55	56
Number Inmates to one employee	9	8.9

ESTIMATES OF THE AMOUNTS REQUIRED FOR PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT FOR THE BIENNIUM 1931-33

PROJECT:

Infirmary and Equipment	\$ 25,000.00
Linotype Machine	5,000.00
<hr/>	
Total	\$ 30,000.00

GENERAL INFORMATION

Visitations

Parents and relatives of boys are allowed to visit them. Our experience has taught us that one-day visits are best and the Board has fixed Wednesday of each week as visiting day from 8:30 to 5:30, exclusive of noon hour. Relatives are permitted to visit not more than one day each month, and on Wednesday. Their stay should not be long as all visits interrupt the boy in his regular routine of duties, and interfere greatly with the work of the School. The boys are not allowed to leave the grounds, nor ride in automobiles on the School campus, but are given the privilege of free intercourse with the parents. Parents and visitors should report to the office immediately upon their arrival at the school.

Boys are not allowed to visit relatives and friends. In emer-

gency cases this rule may be suspended by the superintendent provided the parents or relatives accompany the request with cash to cover the expense of the trip and to insure the safe return of the boy at the expiration of his leave of absence.

Parents need not expect to secure board and lodging at the school or to be furnished with transportation to and from the station.

Gifts to the Boys

Parents, relatives or friends of the boys who wish to make gifts to them are allowed to furnish shoes, caps, union suits, handkerchiefs, ties and an occasional box of fruit or eatables. Boys are allowed to have a small amount of money to be spent by them under the direction of the cottage officer. Boys are not allowed to receive the money themselves. It must be turned over to the office and purchases made by the accountant on order of the boys which order must be approved by the proper officers.

Correspondence.

Boys are allowed and encouraged to write one regular letter a month to their families. The letters are written under the supervision of the teacher or cottage officer and are inspected before being mailed. Boys receive letters from parents and friends, all of which are inspected by an officer before delivery to the boys. All objectionable communications are withheld from them.

Who Can Be Received?

No boy can be received by the authorities of the School if he has reached his sixteenth birthday—only boys under sixteen can be admitted. The authorities here have no discretion in this matter, it is a provision of the law. No boy can be entered here except he be committed by some officer of the law for violation of some criminal law. No provision is made for any boy except the delinquent boy—in other words the boy, who comes before the court for violation of some law and has to be corrected or turned loose on the community again. There is no place here for the mental defective or the cripple. We have no equipment whatever for the treatment of any except the intellectually normal boys.

Not a Prison Nor Penal Institution.

Boys should not be sent here as a punishment for their infractions of the law. The school is not a penal institution and does

not attempt to administer punishment to a boy for his past wrongs. They are left behind him forever, so far as the Training School is concerned. All boys are allowed the freedom of the outdoors. The School tries to encourage a boy to lead a clean life, mentally, morally, physically, and to form correct habits. His record at the School, is what makes him a good or bad "prospect" in the eyes of the officers of the Institution.

Discipline

The discipline of the School is semi-military and is strict. The policy being mild firmness. Most of the boys who are sent to us are said to be incorrigible and unmanageable by their parents. This condition in a boy is soon overcome here by the system used in the government of the boys. A boy soon finds himself doing involuntarily what the other boys are doing. Many who are classed as incorrigible before coming here become respectful and obedient within a short time. Punishment is inflicted when necessary to enforce discipline or to correct evil habits in a boy. This punishment is almost entirely inflicted in the presence of the other boys and always in the right spirit by the officers. However, we find that the steady occupation and regular habits of the boys are the best means of obtaining discipline. No idleness or slothfulness is allowed. The boy must eat and sleep regularly and keep clean. When these rules are enforced, together with steady work which proves interesting and instructive to the boys, their government becomes much easier than their former acquaintances would suspect. The officers learn boy nature, and the privileges and honors that a boy prizes, are allowed him when he shows himself worthy of them. A boy more than any other being in the world is influenced by environment.

Time of Admission

Those bringing boys for admission to the Jackson Training School must observe the following dates: the 1st or 2nd, the 15th or 16th of each month.

These are the only dates in the month on which boys can be admitted. This is made necessary by the operation of our Receiving Building that keeps all new boys apart from the others for two weeks, so as to eliminate the danger of contaminating those here with contagious disease.

Should one of these days fall on Sunday, an extra day will be allowed.

SAMPLE JUDGEMENT AND COMMITMENT

The following sample judgement, Order and Commitment comply with the Supreme Court decision, (In Re Watson 157, N. C., 340) in regard to the admission of boys into the Jackson Training School are sent you for your convenience.)

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, IN THE _____ Court,
County of _____ 19____

State

vs.

JUDGEMENT

(John Doe)

This case coming on to be heard before _____
Judge Presiding and having been heard, and the court having made an investigation of the facts in connection with said case, and it appearing to the court and the court having found the following facts:

1. That the said John Doe has been duly convicted of the charge of _____

2. That the said John Doe is under 16 years of age.

3. That the parents of the said John Doe are unable properly to care for and control him for the following reasons: _____

4. That notice of the pendency and the trial of his case has been served on _____ and _____ the parents of the said John Doe.

5. That it is best for the said John Doe and this community in which he has been convicted that he should be sentenced to The Stonewall Jackson Manual Training and Industrial School.

WHEREFORE, It is ordered and adjudged by the Court that the said John Doe be committed to The Stonewall Jackson Manual Training and Industrial School, to the end that the Trustees or other governing agencies thereof may keep, restrain and control him during his minority or until such a time as they shall deem proper for his discharge, under such proper and humane rules and regulations as may be adopted by the said Trustees, in accordance with the provision of Chapters 509 and 955 of the Public Laws of North Carolina, of 1907.

This the _____ day of _____ 19____

Judge Presiding.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA In the _____ Court,
County of _____ 19____

State

vs.

(John Doe)

To the Superintendent or keeper of The Stonewall Jackson Manual Training and Industrial School, Concord, North Carolina.

GREETING:

WHEREAS, John Doe was at the _____ term of the _____ Court of _____ County adjudged guilty of the Crime of _____ and was ordered committed to The Stonewall Jackson Manual Training School, as will more fully appear from the copy of the Judgment and Order made by the Court at said term hereto attached and made a part of this commitment.

You are, therefore, authorized and empowered to receive the said John Doe in the said Stonewall Jackson Manual Training and Industrial School, to the end that the Trustees or other governing agencies thereof may keep, restrain and control him during his minority or until such time as they shall deem proper for his discharge, under such proper and humane rules and regulations as may be adopted by the said Trustees, in accordance with the provision of Chapter 509, and 955, Public Laws of 1907.

The said John Doe will be delivered to you by _____

This the _____ day of _____ 19____

Clerk Superior Court.

NOTE: In chapter 509, Sec. 2, Public Laws, 1907, it is provided; "The Trustees may in their discretion receive therein such delinquent and criminal children under the age of 16 years as may be sent or committed thereto under any order of commitment by the Judges of the Superior Courts or the Recorders or other presiding officers of the city criminal courts." The above forms may be changed when the proceeding is had in some court other than the Supreme Court.

This Formal, Sample Judgement and Commitment is carried for information to Committing Officers and Welfare Officers as to a proper legal commitment. Forms may be had from the office at the school, forms for health certificates and history of the boy, may also be had from the school, all of which are required.

Good Report From Former Student

Gratitude for the training he received at Stonewall Jackson Training School is expressed by a former student, whose name is withheld, in a letter to Superintendent Charles E. Boger. This person, who was honorably discharged from the school several years ago, has gone out in the world and made good, commanding a salary of \$8,000.00 a year as manager of a large department store.

The letter, dated September 23, 1930, reads, in part:

"I guess it is a great surprise to hear from me after being away from the school so long. But I still feel as one of the boys, and as I look back on my life I often wonder if I would ever have amounted to anything in this life without the training I received at the Jackson Training School. I feel that I owe the biggest part of my success to the old school.

"I entered the school when I was a very young boy. I was very mean before entering the school. I would not go to school, would not mind my parents, would steal anything I could get my hands on, smoke cigarettes, drank liquor, was always in bad company, only went half-dressed, always dirty, and at that time was twelve years of age. If I had kept that up, I guess I would have been a big racketeer. But instead I am manager of the largest store here. My salary is \$8,000 per year. I work a force of 50 salesgirls and ten men. I am now a good church worker and am highly respected by everyone in the city, the young as well as the old. I am married and have a little son seven years of age, and I own my own home here as well as a home in North Carolina.

"I have run across several boys from the school for whom I have gotten jobs. I must say right here that any young man ever coming to me from the Stonewall Jackson Training School that has an honorable discharge will always find me in line to help him. My home is open, and I will do for him as a brother, as I still feel that I am one of the boys. I sometimes wish that I could lay aside all responsibility and return to the old school for just one week among the boys, play and go to work with them. Then I could tell them what a great chance they have there. It may seem hard to them now, but when they get out in life it is all a hard game, and only those who have the training and are not afraid of work succeed.

"Remember me to all the boys in cottage Number One, also to the Caesar Cone Literary Society. I was president of the Society just before I was paroled."

ANOTHER TRAINING SCHOOL PRODUCT

This entire report, like those of a number of years prior to this, has been set up by a member of our printing class. The boys who each biennium do the composition work on the reports, go out and find jobs in the printing departments of the leading papers of the State. The boys in this department follow work truer to type of training than perhaps any other department here. Young Willie Howie, now 16 years old will soon go out to try out his skill with those who are engaged in this line of work in which he has been trained here.



